The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28569—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1891.

CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	30 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	23 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	25 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. CATHAY	3983	500	A. Symons	24th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st „
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.I. OCEANA	6188	800	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Partitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.I. PESHAWUR	3005	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	26th „
B.I. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	23rd „
B.I. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3902	600	R. Harvey	13th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	20th „
B.I. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	27th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3863	600	L. H. Moule	13th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th „

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bundor at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd Oct.
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	3970	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. D'co. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th Nov., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtingor	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	500	24th Oct. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
October 1, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	1st Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, October 21st, 1891.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Canoe Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

Blackwood, carved and teakwood French-polished FURNITURE of the lastest design.

Some Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass Ware, Plated Ware and Silver Dutch Works, &c.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 28th October, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Dutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,169 tons, on 24th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,080 tons, on the 25th October, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd October, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st October 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence as being "the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Cash Prices. Rs a.	Credit Prices. Rs. a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, per box of 100	3 8	4 0
„ „ No. 2, „ „	3 4	3 12
„ „ No. 3, „ „	3 0	3 8
JAVA NOBLES „ „	3 4	3 12

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TESTIMONIALS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake Cut, for Pipes	0 14	1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long Cut, for Cigarettes or Pipes	0 14	1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 0	2 4

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S COLD CREAM SOAP.

THE most perfect Soap yet introduced for the Toilet, Nursery, or Bath; it combines the cleansing and detergent effects of a first-class Soap with the healing and softening properties of Cold Cream.

A Perfect Soap for the Toilet.
A Perfect Soap for the Bath.
A Perfect Soap for Ladies.
A Perfect Soap for Children.

	Cash.	Credit.
In boxes of 3 Tablets, per box	Re. 1.	Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

TEAS FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the Choicest of all Indian Teas. They are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of Quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS AND TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known Specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1-lb. packets, per packet	1 6	1 9
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2 12	3 2
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6 12	7 10
SOUCHONG, finest, in 2-lb. packets	...per packet	2 10	3 0
PEKOE, finest, in 2-lb. packets	...per packet	3 0	3 6
HYSON, young (Green)	...1-lb. packet	1 10	1 13
ORANGE PEKOE, finest	...1-lb. packet	1 10	1 13
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE { in 1-lb. packets	...per packet	1 0	1 2
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE { in 2-lb. packets	...per packet	2 0	2 2
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	...per lb.	0 10	0 11
CEYLON TEA of the very finest quality	„	1 8	1 10

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. NO deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete ... Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, F. S. MADON & CO., MARKET, BOMBAY.

KARLSBAD WATER.

PREPARED from the Natural KARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT obtained from the Sprudelwater by Evaporation. Is most effective in cases of Obstinate Constipation, Affection of the LIVER, GOUT and RHEUMATISM, &c.

Per Doz. Bottles, 12 Annas.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IMPROVED "MAXIMUM CAPACITY." "MINIMUM WEIGHT." HOAR & CO.'S—TRAVELLING BAGS.

THE MAIL, THE TIMES, THE PULLMAN } From Rs. 24-8. Special Reduced Prices.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF RELIABLE GOODS IN THE EAST.

HOAR & CO., TRUNK & BAG IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES,

A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.

RS. 5-8.

A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots	Re. 1 4 and As. 12
MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c.	„ 1 4 and „ 12
DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots	„ 1 0

SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

RAZORS AND STROPS.

Butler's Keen Razors, Steel, Black Horn Handles	Rs. 3 0		The "Yorkshire Bite" Strop, Flat Surface	Re. 1 2	
Do. Black Ivory Handles	Rs. 4 0	and 5 8	Keen Strop, Oval Surface	Rs. 2 4	and 3 0
Pair of Keen Razors in Case, Ivory Handles	12 8		The "Despatch" do. self-lubricating, suitable for Hollow Ground Razors	2 12	
The "Despatch" Razor	2 0	to 3 0	Keen Metallic Hone Strop, four sides	3 0	
Fine Tempered Steel Razors	0 12	to 2 8	The "Primus" Sides, superior quality	3 12	
Do. Hollow Ground	1 12	to 5 0	Strops, an unlimited supply of various Lengths and Patterns	0 12	to 3 0
Cases of 2 Razors, Finest Steel	10 8				
Cases of 7 Razors, Finest Steel	35 0				

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4 1/3	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3 3/4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

XMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

SPENCER & CO.

Undertake to make up and forward parcels of

CIGARS, TEA AND CONDIMENTS

To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same

FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

TEAS.

SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.

The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Stationin England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnies is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

N.B.—Parcels for Ireland or Scotland are subject to an extra charge of Rs. 1-4 per Bengal Maund.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE.—MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Messrs. HARVEY & FLETCHER.....LESSEES.
Mr. FRANK FLETCHER.....STAGE MANAGER.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 22ND OCTOBER,
THE GREAT HARVEYS
and the Versatile
FRANK FLETCHER,
Assisted by the other Artistes of the Company,
Will repeat Last Night's Programme,
Which was received with such Enthusiastic Reception.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
NEXT SATURDAY.
To enable every one to have the Opportunity of Coming
Popular Prices have been adopted.
Doors Open 8-30. Smiling at 9-15 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY'S.
Vivat Imperatrix.

SIG. RICARDO CARINI, Music Director. W. G. LITCHFIELD, Manager.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 22ND OCTOBER, 1891.
"SPECIAL PEOPLE'S NIGHT,"
(8-30 TO 11 P.M.).
FREE ADMISSION! FREE ADMISSION!!
"FREDELIS'S STRING BAND."
LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.
NUGENT & Co.

MADRAS RACES 1891-92.

DECEMBER 26th, 29th, 31st, and JANUARY 2nd.
THIRD ENTRANCES CLOSE on 1st NOVEMBER.
W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

NOTICE.

WANTED An ENGINEER to take charge of Hick's Engines in the Central Provinces Swadeshi Mill, Nagpur. Applicants to state Salary and their Terms, and also to state Age. Certificates of Past Service and Competency to accompany Application to be addressed to Mr. H. S. Dixit, B.A., L.L.B., Solicitor, & Co., 10, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Apply to him for further particulars.
Successful Candidate will be required to enter into an Agreement of Service in writing.
Applications will be received up to 5th of November, 1891.
RAJARAM SITARAM DIKSHIT,
Honorary Manager and Secretary, S. Mill.
Nagpur, 19th October, 1891.

NEW GOODS.

EDWARD'S
HARLENE
For Producing Whiskers and Mustachios, Curing BALDNESS and Restoring GREY HAIR,
Annas 12 and Re. 1-10.

GOSNELL'S
CHERRY BLOSSOM
TOILET POWDER,
Warranted not to Contain "any Injurious Mineral or Vegetable Matter."
In Handsome Tins, Annas 6 and Annas 12.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE.
STEAM TRAMWAY, 2 FEET GUAGE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Dharwar, up to Noon, on 31st October, 1891, Tenders for the Purchase of a 2 feet Tramway, Second-hand, consisting of 2 Locomotives, 8 Bogie wagons, 14 feet long, and 22 Ballast Wagons 4' 9" long, one Rail Press on Truck, 4½ miles permanent way, with fittings, and 6 Sets Points and Crossings.
Section of rails 18 lbs. per yard. The Locomotives are on view on the Company's premises, at Guntakul, and the other Rolling Stock and Permanent Way material at the Store Depot, Nandyal.
For further particulars apply to the STOREKEEPER, S.-M. Railway, Hubli.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
H. WEIR,
Ag. Storekeeper, S.-M. Railway.
Hubli, dated 20th October, 1891.

WINTER CLOTHING
FOR THE JOURNEY TO EUROPE,
COLD CLIMATES, &c.
Under-Vests, Drawers, Socks, Mufflers, Gloves, Warm Suitings for Suits, Ulsters, Inverness Capes, &c.
GENUINE QUALITIES.
MODERATE PRICES.
ASQUITH,
LORD, AND WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 12 P.M., on Monday, the 9th day of November, 1891 for FILLING UP LOW LYING GROUND of the HOSPITAL for CONTAGEOUS DISEASES, at Arthur Road.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. Two, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Two Hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash, and to be Forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 21st October, 1891.

CHAMPAGNE.
JULES MUMM & CO.'S
"DRY,"
WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER FIRST CLASS WINE IN THE MARKET.
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 56 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 61 Per Dozen Pints.
DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 39 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 43 Per 2 Dozen Pints.
CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & Co.,
SUB-AGENTS, HUMMUM STREET.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs.5 per month in advance, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
CONCERT,
AT THE APOLLO BUNDER ROOMS,
ON FRIDAY, 23RD OCTOBER, AT 9 P.M.
PROGRAMME.

1. Pianoforte Solo..." Funeral March of a Marionette"...Gounod.
MR. F. W. J. VINING.
2. Soprano Solo ...." The Song and the Singer"...H. Parker.
MISS WALLER.
3. Tenor Solo ...." The Lifeboat Man"..H. Trotere.
MR. H. E. HARRINGTON.
4. Concertina Solo.."Meditation de Bach".Gounod. (with Piano and Organ Accompaniment)
MR. M. T. CARROLL.
5. Soprano Solo ...." Margarita"...Lohr.
MISS TUDBALL.
6. Baritone Solo...." Meet me by Moonlight alone"...Old Ballad.
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
7. Duett ...." My boat is waiting here for thee"...H. Smart.
MESSRS. F. W. J. VINING & H. E. HARRINGTON.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

8. Cornet Solo...." The Song that reached my Heart"...Jordan.
MR. AUBREY RHENIUS.
9. Soprano Solo...." Should he Upbraid"..Bishop.
MISS TUDBALL.
10. Song...." In a soft Summer Twilight"...Linley.
MR. F. W. J. VINING.
11. Banjo Solo...." Les Roses"...
"Harmonic Waltzes"..Arrd. by Ellis.
MR. F. W. BLODWELL.
12. Baritone Solo...." Thou art Passing Hence"...Sullivan.
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
13. Soprano Solo...." The Garden of Sleep".Isidore de Lara.
MISS WALLER.
14. Concertina Solo."Old Memories"...Arrd. by M.T.C.
MR. M. T. CARROLL.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Tickets may be obtained at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 2. Unreserved, Re. 1.

NOTICES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

T. SGUROPOLO & CO.

GRAND DEPOT of Pure GRAPE WINES, German Beer, Triest Sugar, Switzer Cheese (Gruzere), and General Provisions. Received every Fortnightly.

T. SGUROPOLO & CO.
26, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.
THE BHANDOOP ESTATE.

THE Undersigned hereby inform the public that the Bombay High Court has in suit No. 307 of 1889 declared that the BHANDOOP ESTATE is charged with the payment of Rs. 53,171-11-1, being trust monies, and that the Undersigned with other members of their family are the owners of 5-6th shares in the income of the said estate.
The said estate is now under attachment through the District Court at Tanna, for the abovementioned sum.
The public are therefore hereby warned not to deal in any way with the said estate either by purchase, mortgage or otherwise.
BOMANJEE CURSETJEE,
HIRJEEBHOY CURSETJEE C.
ARDESHIR C. BHANDUPVALA.
Bombay, 9th October, 1891.

TO RAJAHS, CLUBS AND REGIMENTAL MESSES.
MR. JOHN ROBERTS (Junior),
THE Champion Billiard Player of the World, will ARRIVE in INDIA about the beginning of NOVEMBER, and is OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS TO PLAY
EXHIBITION GAMES.
Full Particulars as to Terms can be ascertained from
JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE 150 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to
હેપ્તુલા શેઇખ્આદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WANTED.

A BAND MASTER WANTS A SITUATION.

IS Qualified to TEACH and Conduct a REED BAND. Holds high Testimonials in both English and French. Speaks fluently English, French, Hindostani, and Tamil.—Apply to "A. B." care of Geo. DARTNELL, PONDICHERRY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
**** BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

MESSRS. WARREN and TULLOCH beg to notify that they have just landed their shipment of over 400 carefully selected first-class upstanding HORSES of good bone and breeding, consisting of thoroughbreds, beautiful carriage pairs, hacks, buggy horses and ponies, all young, good, sound and serviceable. The pedigrees of the thoroughbreds are guaranteed, the genuine pedigrees written and endorsed by the breeders. To avoid trouble to intending buyers W. and T. desire it to be known that they do not import worthless coarse brutes, nor useless weeds, unsuitable or work or the climate. Inspection Invited.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper-post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 414, High Holborn, LONDON.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, here litary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Manager and Actuary's Circulars, dated May 1891, addressed to the Share-holders and Policy-holders of the Company, issued with the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders and Policy-holders of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1891, at 1-30 P.M.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Oriental Life Office, Bombay, 30th September 1891.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.
A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House on MONDAY, the 26th October, 1891, at 5 P.M.
By Order of the Committee,
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

LOCAL SHOW OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, SURAT.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND APPROVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IT is proposed to hold at Surat, on the 12th November (DEODIVALI DAY), and following days, an Exhibition of Articles produced in the town and district. Prizes of the value of not less than Rs. 1,000 will be given for local wood-carving, carpentery, metal-work, kinkhab, silks, cotton-cloths, pottery, leather-work, &c., including His Excellency the Governor's prize for the best exhibit in the Show. The attention of business men is called to the project, which is mainly intended as a means of introducing to their notice the products of the district with a view to their development. The Committee depend for success on the commercial value of the exhibits, but they at the same time invite well-wishers to contribute to the prize-fund and to aid in all ways by their presence and advice.
MADHVACHRAM B. HORA,
NANUMIA B. SHAIKH,
Honorary Secretaries.
Surat, 9th October 1891.

TENDERS for the Construction of an OFFICE for the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, will be received up to 12 Noon on 28th October, by the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay Division, at his Office, Store Lane, Fort, Bombay, where all Information on the subject may be obtained.
By Order,
W. H. HAYDON,
Lt.-Col, R. E.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Local time), and by the other Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers, respectively, up to 1-30 p.m (Madras time,) on each of the dates fixed against each, for CONTRACTS as specified below for 1892-93.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars, can be obtained on application at the above offices.

Stations.	Description of articles.	Bombay Schedule No.	Bengal Tender No.	Tenders to be received on
Poona, Satara, Purandhar, Ahmednugger, Mhow, Indore, Nassirabad, Taraghur, Neemuch, Deesa, Aba, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Deolalee, Kamptee, Sitabuldee, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Pachmarhi, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Aden, Perim	Miscellaneous articles for Station Hospitals of British Troops and Cantonment Hospitals of Native Troops, &c.	Nil.	98 & 100 a	3rd Nov. 1891.
	Petty supplies for Barracks and Hospitals	Nil.	98 & 100 b	5th ,,
	Barrack miscellaneous articles.	Nil.	98 & 100 c	7th ,,
	Hospital necessaries for British and Native Troops, &c.	Nil.	98 & 100 e	9th ,,
	Bazaar Medicines for Veterinary purposes, &c.	Nil.	98 & 100 k	11th ,,
	Miscellaneous articles required for repairs, &c., of equipment of different arms of service.	Nil.	98 & 100 l	13th ,,
	Coffee	29	98	13th ,,
	Cooking Utensils	4 A	98	
	Diet and Table Requisites.	4 B	98	16th,,
	Charcoal and Firewood	28	98	
Poona, Ahmednugger, Mhow, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Jubbulpore	Hired Carts with Bullocks.	Nil.	98 N	18th ,,
Nassirabad & Kamptee.	Hired Carts with Bullocks for conveyance of Water.	Nil.	98 N	18th ,,
Aden	Hired Draught Bullocks.	Nil.	98 Q	18th ,,
Poona, Kurrachee, Aden	Coal	25	98	20th ,,
Ahmednugger, Mhow, Kamptee	Kurbee, dry and green, and Sugarcane.	33and Tender Form No. 223.	Nil.	24th ,,
Aden for Aden only				
CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, POONA, for Poona, Ahmednugger, and their Subordinate Stations.				
CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, MHOW, for Mhow, Neemuch, Nassirabad and their Subordinate Stations.				
CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, JUBBULPORE, for Jubbulpore and its Subordinate Stations.				
CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, KAMPTEE, for Kamptee and its Subordinate Stations.				
CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, KURRACHEE, for Kurrachee & Hyderabad.				
Commissariat Storekeeper-General & Poona, Aden	Covering and Dammering packages and drawing off Porter and rolling bottles.	Nil.	98 m	26th ,,
	Hired Boat and conveyance of Coal	Aden 5	98	28th ,,
	Dewawing, conveying and distributing water	Nil.	98 K	28th ,,

GEO. C. DOBBS, Major,
for Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, September 19, 1891.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time), on each of the dates fixed against each, for CONTRACTS as specified below for 1892-93.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars, can be obtained on application at the above Office.

Description of Articles and Stations where required.	Bombay Schedule No.	Bengal Tender No.	Tenders to be received on
For Supplies required at Aden.			
Coal for Government Condensers and Indian Government Vessels	3	98	20th Nov., 1891.
Cooking Utensils	4A	98	16th Nov., 1891.
Diet and Table Requisites	4B	98	16th Nov., 1891.
For Bombay, Deesa, Ahmedabad, and Aden. (Tenders will be received in one Schedule for these Stations.)			
Mule and Bullock Gear	Nil.	98x	24th Nov., 1891.
For Poona, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Kampti, and Kurrachi. (Tenders will be received separately for each Station.)			
Cattle Gear and Materials for repair of Gear, Carts, &c.	Nil.	98x	24th Nov., 1891.
General Contracts comprising the requirements of all the Stations in this Presidency.			
Cooking Utensils	4A	98	16th Nov., 1891.
Diet and Table Requisites	4B	98	16th Nov., 1891.

GEO. C. DOBBS, Major,
For Commissary General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, Sept. 19, 1891.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.
REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.
INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,343,956 sterling.
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL
ESTABD. LIFE 1834.
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.
Prospectus furnished on Application.
ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.
52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,00
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,00
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,00

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,00
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,00
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,00
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,00
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.
THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.
The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.
Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COAL on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,690 0 0
,, 1885	£385,156 0 0
,, 1890	£365,239 0 0
,, 1889	£1,104,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods of ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1876	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,518,407 9 2
1879	£4,200,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.
Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.
In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.
Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.
Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.
With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.
THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches :—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.
LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed theron when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	600	all	5 pr. ct.	205
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	860
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	8 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Chr. Mercantile	31,3 0	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr.ct.	£53÷
National Bank of India	87,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	8 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	—	—	..	..	1.0

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	67	1,000	1,000	90	1,40)
Alliance	1,50	1,000	all	Rs. 20	485xd
Anglo-India	9,31	100	100	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9pr. ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	51)
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	585
Central India	2,750	500	500	35	1240
Chinee Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	980
Connaught Mills	80	50	2	10 pr. ct	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,00	70	70	15	820
Coorla Mills	800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld	5,693	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,40	500	50)	Rs. 30	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	50	825xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct	595
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,00	Rs. 3)	525
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,00	Nil.	90
Hindustan	375	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	725xd
Hinguraghat Mill	70	50	2	10 pr. ct	89
Howard and Bullough	1,800	50	50	25	69)
Hyderabad	70	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	900	50	50	Rs. 17-8	360
Indian Manfg.	90	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	925
James Greaves	1,100	50	2	10 pr. ct	645
Jaffer Alli	50	50	50	Nil.	31
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,00	30	770
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	900	1,00	1,00	Rs. 2	600x1
Khandelsh	750	1,00	1,00	3	625
Khanganm Manfg. Co.	4 0	25	25	25	535xd
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,00	1,00	40	570
Leopold	3,50	10	10	15 pr. ct	199
Lord Reay fg	445	1,000	1,00	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	1,00	57½	930
Madras United	350	1,000	1,00	10	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,00	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	50	50	pr. ct	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,00	all	Rs. 7	1209½
Mazagon	8,000	25	25	8	11½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,00	1,00	7	1,700
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	10	10	7 pr. ct	105
Madura Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	60	1,00	1,00	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,40	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	63)
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	390
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5)	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4)	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,00)	25	1,40)
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,00)	60	1,330xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,00)	Nil.	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	11,212	250	250	12	272xd
Sun Mills, Ld	11,300	250	250	Nil.	345
Star of India	81,00)	1,000	1,00)	30	500
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	450xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	70)
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	80	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	4103	all	5 p.c.	2,40)
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	42)

PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,050
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	30)
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	35)
Bombay Cotton Broach Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	14,000	125	125	20	117½
Colaba	600	200	200	16	90
East India	800	1,850	1,850	45 dvd	315
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	13)	1,42)
Fort	180	250	...	Rs. 2)	185
Fraser	515	8,500	8,500	50	90)
French	300	500	all	20	645
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410x
Hengoll Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32	145
Khangaum	240	450	45)	54	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	1	80
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Rs. 40	460
Muamar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	265
New Berar	1,220	500	500	45	595
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	107½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	50
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,20
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	445
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	..	Rs. 80	950

MISCELLANEOUS.				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	13,000	200	200	10	270
Back Bay Baths	750	50	150	7½	205
Badhan Pile	500	50	50	12	50
Bapty Bros	15,000	100	100	12	107½xd
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	6,625	200	185	18	42
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,250	10.	All.	Nil	100 nom
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	60	2,500	1,00	75	830
Do. New Issue	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,000
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	600	375	62	33)	975
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	1,250	100	10	2)	95
Bombay Flour Mill	400	62.	60.	5 pr. ct.	63)
Deccan Ice Co	1,000	800	80	Rs. 37	950
Deccan Paper Mills	1,170	100	10	4 pr. ct	15
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	600	60	5 pr. ct.	405
Geyer & Co., Ld	1,500	200	20	Rs. 1	155
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn	500	100	7.	...	70 nom
John Roberts & Co	6,00	10	1	10 pr. ct	13
Kemp & Co	1,500	10	10	10 pr. ct	91
Karrachee Landing	4,000	20	17	30)	320x1
Maharanee Loom Manufacturing Co.	600	50	30	30	10)
Maroke & Co., Ld	2,50	10.	10	Nil.	30
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	10	Rs. 5	94
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	10	9pr. ct	61
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	10	20	..	1)
Oriental Loan	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct	170
Phillips & Co., Ld	5,000	20	2	8 pr. ct	19
Port Canning Co	4,000	10.	10	7 pr. c	80
Prince of Wales Piroja	6,00	1,00	1,00	2	430
Royal Flour Mills	250	8,00	1,00	N dv	2,35)
Soundy & Co	3,500	100	10	..	45
Southwell and Austin, Ld	1,000	100	10	..	84
Do.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	50
Do.	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	3,00	100	all	8%	99
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	10	10	93
Telephone Co	9,21	2	2	5	18½
Western India Flour	...	...	...	..	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	21-9-6
China Leaf	"	23-5 nom
Bar Gold, New	"	21-14 "
Do. Old	"	22 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	22-7
English Sovereigns	"	14-3
Do. Dregons	"	14-3
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-13
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	"	107
Spruce Silver	"	103

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Harvey and Fletcher's Company, 9-15 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c.; Sultan (s), Calcutta; Taif (s), Port Natal; Pentakota (s), Ranzoon, &c.; and H. M. Troopship Malabar, England.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 10 a.m., to-day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Arbib Brothers entered and the s.s. Europa and s.s. St. Fillans left the dock on Tuesday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Bheema entered the dock on Tuesday; and the I. M. S. Canning and s. s. Taif left it yesterday.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. C. W. Richardson, Abdul Hoosein Kardajee was charged at the instance of Inspector Nolan with criminal trespass on the premises of Kaderbhai Russolbhai, at Shamsett Street. Accused entered the house of the complainant at 3 a.m., and was observed by a tenant who raised an alarm, but the accused evaded being arrested for some time by escaping on to the fifth storey of the house, where he was found lying on the bed of a Borah boy. He was sentenced to twenty days' rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST SERVANTS.—Mr. Alexander Liston, Chief Engineer of the s. s. Gremont Castle, has made a report to the police that his servant, named Antonio Francis, asked leave and went on shore on Monday night; but as he did not return next morning Mr. Liston became suspicious and on examining his chest of drawers he discovered that a purse containing seven sovereigns had disappeared. The police are in search of the accused.—Soolleman Waljee, a shop-keeper at Falkland Road, reported to the police that on Tuesday afternoon he went out on some business, leaving his shop in charge of his servant. On his return he found that the servant, named Laljee, after stealing Rs. 95 in cash and notes from a box, which was apparently opened with a duplicate key, had absconded.

THEFT BY A BROTHER-IN-LAW.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged Yacoobally Mahomedhoosein before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 481, belonging to Cumberally Mazafarally, residing in 2nd Lane, Cooper Street. The complainant appeared in the witness-box and identified the ornaments as belonging to him. He said that he had deposited the ornaments in a box, the key of which was left hanging on a nail in his bedroom. On Sunday last he found the ornaments missing and he reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused. The complainant informed the Magistrate that he did not want to press the charge against the accused, who was his brother-in-law. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's imprisonment, in addition to a fine of Rs. 25, remarking that he took a lenient view of the case as the complainant did not wish to press the charge against him.

SUICIDES.—An inquest was held yesterday morning by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a Goanese woman, about 25 years of age, named Domoobai, wife of Pacoti St. John, a fisherman living at Chinch Bunder. For the last ten years the deceased had been suffering from a disease which could not be cured; and becaming despondent got one anna worth of opium and swallowed the drug. She was found lying unconscious in her bed on Tuesday morning and was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where she died on Tuesday evening. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.—Another inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at Churney Road, touching the death of Sakaram Apa, a labourer, aged 15 years. The deceased, it seems, was taken to task by his father on Tuesday morning for stealing Rs. 4 from his box and spending the same on drink. The deceased then went out of the house followed by his father, who went to his work. When the father returned home in the evening he found his son lying unconscious on the floor. Medical aid was summoned, and it was found that the deceased had swallowed opium, from the effects of which he died on Tuesday night. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Abdool Ibrahim, an old offender (there being several previous convictions, on record against him), was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of eight watches and a time-piece, of the collective value of Rs. 65, from the shops of Ahmed Moya, and Ahmed Habibbhoy, watch-makers, Grant Road. On the night of Sunday last the accused was seen by a police sepoy leaving the shop of the second complainant. He was stopped and searched by the sepoy when a watch was found on him. The sepoy asked him as to how he became possessed of the watch, but as he failed to give a satisfactory reply the sepoy arrested him, and on enquiry the police ascertained that the accused was an old offender, and was wanted for similar thefts of watches committed on previous occasions. On the 22nd of September last the accused stole four watches from the first complainant's shop and deposited them for safe custody with a Mahomedan, named Khodabax Alaibax, living at Grant Road. The police recovered the four watches and a time-piece, and also the remaining watches stolen by him on various previous occasions. The accused admitted previous convictions, but denied the present charge of theft. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence before the Court and sentenced him to three years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ANOTHER FALSE COMPLAINANT FINED.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Naranjee Kaliandass, a sweet-meat seller, at Duncan Road, charged Roondan Girdari before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a silver *kurgota*, valued at Rs. 40, and several brass pots, valued at Rs. 30, from a box in his room. On the 19th inst., the complainant reported to Inspector Greyhurst, that on Monday morning he went to a temple at Bhuleshwar, and on his return after an absence of two hours he found his shop broken into and the articles in question missing from a box, which was also forced open. He suspected the accused of the theft and accordingly laid a complaint against him before Inspector Greyhurst, who, on enquiry, ascertained that the complainant and the accused were partners in business and the pots belonged to them both as joint property. He also ascertained that there existed some ill-feeling between the parties; and the complainant had maliciously charged his partner with the theft. The accused in his defence stated that he did not steal the *kurgota*. It was true that he pledged it with a Marwaree, but it was with the knowledge and consent of the complainant, who wanted to raise money as they had none to carry on their business. The Magistrate discharged the accused as there was not the slightest evidence to prove the charge and fined the complainant Rs. 20, or in default one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, for bringing the false charge. The fine, if paid, the Magistrate said, should be given to the defendant as compensation.

A CORRESPONDENT, referring to the death last week of Mr. Robert Stannard, C.E., recalls the fact that he was concerned in the construction of the famous embankment which carries the Liverpool and Manchester Railway over the once impassable bog Chat Moss, with which George Stephenson's name is so indissolubly connected. Our correspondent says: "Much of the credit for that great achievement justly belonged to Mr. Stannard's father, who, as steward to Mr. Roscoe, the owner of Chat Moss, led the way in reclaiming the Moss, and first made clear to Mr. Stephenson the feasibility of carrying out his project. It was to him that the contract for the work was entrusted, and to him fell the task of facing the daily struggle against almost insuperable difficulties. All the world knows how stubbornly the fight was waged, and how victory at last rested with the great engineer and his almost unrecognised agent. Robert Stannard's son was ever at the heels of George Stephenson on his periodical visits, and an eager listener to the conferences between the two engineers, and before long became noted for his zeal and practical knowledge. Before he was twenty years of age he was chosen by Mr. Brassey as his manager for eleven miles of the Paris and Rouen Railway. From that time until last year, when age and exhaustion compelled his withdrawal from work, he was continuously in charge of important railway works in association with Brassey, Brunel, Peto, Messrs. Lucas and Aird, and others. Mr. Stannard's life was practically concurrent with the marvellous development of the railway he loved so well."

NUISANCE BY IDOL-WORSHIPPERS AT WALKESHWAR.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and filed an information on behalf of Mr. James Hume Sleigh, of the Bank of Bombay, charging Mr. Jaithabhoy Vurdhaman with committing a nuisance by allowing the Hindu idol, which was said to have sprung up out of the earth at Land's End on Sunday last, to remain in his house, at Walkeshwar, for public view.

Mr. Brown stated that the defendant had brought the idol into his house and exposed it to public view, and the nuisance caused by hundreds of people who went to the idol was simply intolerable. It was a great annoyance to his client and his family, who lived opposite to the defendant's bungalow, where the idol was kept. Mr. Brown submitted that such a nuisance should not be allowed to continue any longer, and applied for an immediate process against the defendant against whom he filed the following information:—

Mr. Sleigh, in his information, said: I am the lessee and occupier of a bungalow, situate at the Narayan Dabolkar Road, Malabar Hill, in which I reside with my family. About 2 a.m. on Sunday, the 18th instant, a large concourse of natives entered the premises of Mr. Jaithabhoy Vurdhaman, which is immediately opposite to my bungalow, and a deafening noise of native music was struck up, immense crowds of natives have been thronging the road, and the said premises of Mr. Jaithabhoy Vurdhaman and the native music has been kept up there to the present time except during certain (a few) hours of the night. The crowds collect and the music begins about 2 o'clock in the morning, and does not cease until a late hour in the evening, making it perfectly impossible for me and my family to obtain any sleep or rest in my bungalow, and in consequence the roof I and my family have been obliged to remove to apartments elsewhere. I have applied to the police authorities, who have, I believe, represented the matter to Mr. Jaithabhoy Vurdhaman, but he has declined, and failed to abate the nuisance which arises, as I believe, in consequence of the crowds repairing to his bungalow to see the alleged idol, which had been removed by him and is exposed for view in his bungalow. I pray that measures might be taken to prohibit the further continuance of the nuisance which renders life in my bungalow intolerable and impossible.

The Magistrate, after going through the information, remarked that no doubt Mr. Sleigh and his family suffered great inconvenience, and he, therefore, granted short date summons, making it returnable to-morrow (Friday).

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Charles Sargent, presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE DAMJEE SHIVJY.

Mr. Russell, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order for six months, stating that there was no opposition to the application. His lordship granted a month's extension.

RE MANOCKJEE PESTONJEE MUDUN.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order for three months, which was granted.

RE B. AND A. HORMARJEE.

Mr. Robertson, for the firm of B. and A. Hormarjee, applied for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge; and the application, in the absence of any opposition, was granted. The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 62,68,412-3-10; the good assets to Rs. 9,83,082; and the bad assets to Rs. 63,343.

RE COWASJEE CURSETJEE.

Mr. Dhairyavan said that the case was on the opposed list and would not be called for some time; and he, therefore, applied for an extension of the interim order till the first Wednesday in February next. His lordship granted the application.

RE MAHOMED SHARIFF HAJEE NAVSHA AVAZEE.

On the application of Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE LUXMONRAO DHARMAJEE BHONSLE.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE HAJEE SEEDIK HUBIB.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for three months, remarking that he was assisting the Official Assignee in collecting the outstandings, which would require some time longer. The application was not opposed, and his lordship granted an extension for two months.

RE SUNDER BHAIJEE.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for three months.

RE ABDOOL HOOSEIN NOORODIN.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for an extension of his interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

Mr. Robertson, on behalf of Muncherjee Nowrojee Davar, a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that insolvent had been speculating in landed property without any means of his own to pay his debts.

After some discussion, the application was granted.

RE THAKERSEY HARIDAS.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for a creditor, appeared to oppose an application for an interim order which, according to notice, the insolvent was to make in person. On the insolvent's name being called out, he did not appear, whereupon Mr. Dhairyavan applied for costs, which, however, were refused.

RE GUNPAT RAMCHANDRA MURATHE.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, the hearing of this matter was postponed for a fortnight, leave being granted the insolvent to amend his schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Shaik Abdulla Shaik Cholumiya; Thakordas Lukhmidas Surti; Hoosein Hajee Jacob; Mobideen Peerajee and others; Dadoomiya Dawood; Gungadher Boolal and another; Nicholas de Chaves and another; Pestonjee Jeejeebhoy Shroff and another; Fakirsha Mahomed Cassum; Shivram Sakharam Teli; Francis Jerone de Cruz and others; Magaulal Curramchand; Shivram Atmaram; Veersey Cutchra; Vallabhdas Nathoo; Gunpat Balloo; Saiyed Cadur Ahmed; Narayen Bhasker; Ibrahim Matook; John Doran; Arjoon Trecumjee; Nathoo Govind; Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Nowsaria; Itcharam Rashikdas; and Pandrinath Narayen, and others.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 17th October, 1891:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total.. Corresponding week last year open 1,446¾ miles..	1,51,100	4,06,846	4,914	5,62,860
	..	....	....	5,33,813
Increase				Rs. 28,997
Decrease				" ....

THE horrors of famine in Russia are increasing. Contradictory orders to the Government officials are creating complete confusion. The peasantry in several districts declare that they will take the law into their own hands, since the Czar is indifferent to their wants. There is an impression that reserve supplies of corn are being secretly held in Russia. Bread made of chopped straw, bran, and a trifle of rye is being greedily bought, and bread made of powdered tree bark, dried dung, and powdered peas is greedily seized. Bodies of peasantry numbering tens of thousands are roaming about some districts, and their sufferings are driving some to murder. Suicide is rife, and women sell themselves to support their children. Taxation is falling off to such an extent that the authorities are beginning to refuse to aid the peasants even with seed corn. Immense numbers of cattle are dying of hunger and the cattle plague.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE HON. MR. MOORE.

THE *Gujerat Mitra* writes:—The Bombay Civil Service sustains a great loss by the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Moore from its rank and file. Sir Raymond West in proposing his toast the other day at an entertainment given to him by his colleagues at the Hon. Mr. Naylor's house recalled his "sympathy, capacity and devotion to duty" as the most marked characteristic features of his public career. It cannot be forgotten, how patiently, intelligently and energetically Mr. Moore had often acted on special service besides official routine. On the commission appointed to try Mr. Wilson in connection with the Cambay scandal, his joint labours with his hon'ble host Mr. Naylor were much applauded by the public. The result of that inquiry gave the general public an additional proof of Messrs. Moore and Naylor's stern sense of justice and impartiality. Like her husband, Mrs. Moore too has played her part in the arena of social life. Within her sphere of usefulness to the delicate sex, she was like Mrs. Chatfield an agreeable, useful and energetic associate. We wish them *bon voyage* and an undisturbed retirement.

THE BAMBOO SKELETON AT BOREE BUNDER.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* asks:—Whose could be that fertile genius which suggested an architectural place of public convenience in the very centre of a great public square, surrounded by magnificent piles of public buildings which are destined to be the pride of the city? Evidently, if he is not a mad man he must be a genius of the greatest eccentricity. We ask what in the name of taste, discretion and judgment did the Chief Executive mean by rearing a frail structure at Boree Bunder to test whether a latrine erected there might not be suitable? Unless he meant to insult the common sense of the community, there was no necessity for the frail structure. We do not believe that he meant to scandalise and annoy citizens by exercising his arbitrary powers. But if such be his veiled object, the sooner the Corporation makes him feel the sense of its displeasure and condemns so insulting a piece of Municipal bravado the better. The public spirit of Bombay, if it be not dead and gone, ought to revolt at this latest piece of Municipal despotism pure and unmitagated. But we repeat that we do not believe that the Municipal Commissioner could have so far forgotten himself as to make a parade of the tremendous powers given to him by the Act by making such a wanton attempt to erect a latrine on such a place, but we should like very much to hear how such an attempt came to be made at all and to whose sense of humour we are indebted for it.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes:—It is a good idea to have popular sanitarium. But it is the most difficult thing in the world to carry out the idea into practice. We mean, to carry it out in a way which shall commend itself to the idiosyncrasies, prejudices and predelictions of those for whose special benefit the sanitarium may be constructed. In India specially the difficulties to carry out such a project, which looks simplicity and admiration itself on paper, are formidable. Caste against caste, community against community, creed against creed—all these have to be taken into consideration. Two essential are requisite for a sanitarium of the character which some of our would be philanthropists are desirous of establishing at Nassik. A master mind which would devise a scheme whereby the conflicting elements could be made to recruit health in peace of mind and body; and a princely philanthropist who could lay aside a princely sum to carry out the design of the devising genius. We think without the aid of the first, the second need not be thought of. To our mind there is no such philanthropist forthcoming. So our friends had better drop all ambitious ideas of a sanitarium of a cosmopolitan character and rest content with building, furnishing, and maintaining for ever one which will serve as a real home to valetudinarians of the lowest classes. Besides, it is of no use going to Nassik. Decent, and well ventilated buildings of a homely type, of the character of the leper asylum, in breezy localities, far from the maddening crowd and its suffocated atmosphere, could still be built in Bombay if we are really to confer a boon and a blessing on the great unwashed who may stand in need of recruiting health.

A LITTLE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—Mr. T. A. Bland, solicitor, has done a little public service in fighting out a dispute he had with the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. The money value of the difference was most trivial—just a two annas bit—but he fought for a principle and fought pluckily for it. The railway company were also more mindful of the principle than for the sum of two annas, but we feel they were not well advised in fighting for a principle which, in its application to the case of Mr. Bland, had not much to recommend it. Mr. Bland got into a train one evening at Church Gate and alighted at Grant Road. As the train was ready to start, he jumped into a first-class carriage without a ticket, and when he had reached his destination, he tendered three annas as the legal first-class fare from Church Gate to Grant Road. The fare was refused and Mr. Bland was told that he should pay eight annas, being the double fare between Colaba and Grant Road. The railway authorities relied upon section 118, of the Indian Railways Act of 1891, under which a person travelling without a ticket is liable to a penalty of double fare being charged from the starting-point of the train to the station where he may alight. We cannot find fault with the officials at Grant Road Station for putting a literal interpretation on the wording of the section. They may be powerless to exercise their discretion. But the higher authorities who sanctioned the prosecution might have used their discretion and settled the dispute outside the police court.

Mr. Bland, says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, deserves the thanks of the public for the determined stand made by him on its behalf in the matter of the excess fare which the not too rich B. B. & C. I. Co. attempted to extort from him. Here is the latest instance of the undue straining of statutory provisions. When the New Railway Act was passed, some of our cautious contemporaries were not backwards in pointing out the hardship which some of the provisions of it were liable to create by those who would have the working of them. We should certainly denounce any attempt which a person may make to defraud a public carrying company of its just fare. At the same time we should denounce any such company which tried to exact from a passenger, circumstanced as Mr. Bland was, more than the legal fare.

LIBEL OF A HINDU REFORMER.

The *Gujerati* states:—We have no doubt the punishment inflicted on Bhathey will be a wholesome lesson in law to impudent libellers who indulge in mysterious and cowardly insinnations and an effectual deterrent to critics who fondly believe that vilification of innocent boys and girls and families of irreproachable reputation is the best argument for the maintenance of social abuses and against all reasonable reform. A good many people who sympathise with Mr. Modak are inclined to believe that it would have been well if his audacious calumniator had been left to himself. There may be fair room for difference of opinion on this point. But it must be acknowledged that Mr. Modak has shown an amount of moral courage and a spirit of self-sacrifice which deserves the warmest praise. He has boldly faced one of his calumniators and we have not the least doubt that the result of the trial will exercise a sobering influence on the scandalous scribblers who, without even the most rudimentary intellectual equipment, think that they are entitled to comment on all earthly topics and defame and persecute persons infinitely superior to them in every respect.

The *Dinbandhu* remarks:—V. N. Bhathey and Atmaram Kanoba, the publisher and printer respectively of *Khara-praker* the magazine in which appeared the libel against Mr. V. A. Modak have after a protracted trial of the case, been sentenced by Mr. Slater, the Magistrate, the former to 3 months imprisonment and fine of Rs. 300 or in default of payment to a further period of one month's imprisonment, and the latter to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The punishment of the principal offender here is by no means more than is justly merited by that low class of writers who, dead to all lofty sentiments of honour, eke out their miserable living by throwing dirt on their betters. Unfortunately there is demand for these scribblers, who trade on other peoples characters, and so long as a vitiated tone pervades in certain sections of Hindu society they will continue to flourish. Meanwhile, men of established characters and firmness of mind who now and again suffer from the shafts of these unscrupulous writers, would do well to follow the example of Mr. Modak who, in the face of all the mental anguish, worry and pecuniary loss involved in the prosecution, has by bringing the libeller to book, rendered a public service. The decision of the Magistrate in this case is sure to rise a general lamentation in the camp of the Garbhadanists.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-killer (composed of water and gases), which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay. (Fort Byculla, and Cumballa Hill) and Poona.

INDIAN CROPS REPORT.

THE MADRAS COTTON CROP.

The first report received from the Local Government on the sowings and condition of the late cotton up to the end of September 1891 is as follows:—"Cotton sowings since August 1st, 354,000 acres, being 44 per cent. below the normal and 57 per cent. below the area of last year. The increase is chiefly in the Ceded districts and Kurnool. Owing to the lateness and deficiency of the rains the crops are generally poor, though improving after recent rain."

BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

The following report has been received from the Local Government on the cotton crop of the Districts of Guzerat, the Karnatak, Sind, and Native States in which late varieties are grown. The estimates are up to the 5th October.

"Guzerat.—The area is 600,000 acres or 18 per cent. below the average, and 21 per cent. below that of the corresponding forecast of last year. Except a slight increase in the bhal tracts of Ahmedabad, the decrease is general and is attributed to excessive rain at end of July which did not allow full sowings and rotted seedlings, necessitating re-sowings in outlying places. Increase in bhal tracts will probably disappear as rotten seedlings will be removed. Condition fair to good. Ahmedabad has 237,000, Broach 262,000, Surat 84,000, Kaira 10,000, and Panch Mahals 1,000 acres.

"Guzerat States.—The reported area is 1,859,000 acres. Information for 550,000 acres not received. In Borada cultivation was checked in south by early heavy rain and in north by late heavy rain. Prospects not promising. In Kathiawar slight damage from caterpillars is reported from places, elsewhere the crop is good, but more rain is desirable. In other states the condition is fair.

"Kranatak.—Sowings incomplete. Owing to lateness of rain two taluks in Dharwar with a

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 21.

THERE was no further change in Consols in London yesterday, at 94¼; and the market rates of discount remained at Monday's reduced quotations; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 107¼. Bar Silver declined 1-16d., to 44½d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents. at £74½ and £74⅜, respectively; and in New York, the Metal was ⅛ per cent. lower, at 96⅜, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 96; Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·27.

In the General Produce Markets, Wheat was quiet at a decline of ¼ per cental both in No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. 6½d. for the former, and 8s. 1d. for the latter, Ex-Quay. Linseed was quiet and steady at the last quotation of 42·9d. for Bombay Seed both on the spot and to arrive.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, Surats in favour of buyers, and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having again been 8,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. Spot prices were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was easier.

The Receipts of Cotton at the American Ports were again very heavy at 82,000 bales yesterday; but the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 8 5-16 cents; while January Futures, on the other hand, were 8 points higher, at 8·42 cents. The arrivals of the new crop now compare as follows with the figures for last and the previous years in the same time:—

	1891	1890	1889
Tuesday's Receipts...	82,000	59,000	69,000
Three days' do.	220,000	181,000	177,000
Since 1st Sept.....	1,632,000	1,608,000	1,465,000

Cotton here has again been dull in tone to-day, though unchanged in value, and a very small business has transpired, the only purchases reported being 100 bales of Julgaum, for export, at Rs. 165; and 500 bales of the same growth at the same price for local consumption.

WHEAT has been quiet, and prices have given way half-an-anna per cwt. while business has been upon a small scale. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-12-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	5-11-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	5-6-6	"
Red Delhi	"	5-0-0	"
Hard Yellow.....	"	5-2-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-14-0	"
Hard Red	"	4-14-0	"

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent in a quiet market, and quotations of all descriptions are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	11,103 bales.
Wheat	28,553 cwt.
Linseed	3,082 "
Gingelly	974 "
Groundnuts.....	694 "
Castorseed	2,509 "

FREIGHTS are firm, but cargo for prompt shipment remains scarce. The City of Dublin (s) has filled up for Liverpool at 18s. 3d. per ton; and business has been done for Hull, prompt shipment, at 20s. for Seeds, and for Antwerp, for the same cargo, in the same position, at 19s. 3d. to 19s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been dull again to-day with a minimum of business passing in both directions. Bank Remittance has ruled 1-32d. lower, and Private Bills possibly the same; but there has been hardly anything doing to test the market. We quote at closing ready rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 4 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Credits 3 do. ...	1s. 5 5-32d.	"
Francs 3 do. ...	1·81	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at an advance of ¼ per cent. in Fours, in all positions, closing rates having been 106 for money, 105 15-16 for the next settling day, and 105 9-16 for the 30th November account. 105¾, nominal, has been quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been quiet, with hardly any fresh business reported, and rates are generally unchanged at our quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 20.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, OCT. 20.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Malwa arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, OCT. 21.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 9th, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, OCT. 21.

The O. L. Mail steamer Orient from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats in favor of buyers.

Good Dhollera.....	4

The Manchester Market has been easier.

2¾ per cent. Consols	95¼
3 per cent. Rentes.....	96
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Exchange on India 30 days sight...	1-4 ⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. "	74½
Bar Silver	44½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur Jask and Muscat close at Karachi, at 10 a.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant.

The Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at four p.m. on the 24th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st October, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	..	..	..
Teheran	21	2	37 p.m.	...	27
Suez.....	21	2	45 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 21st October, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	31	..	21
" Kurrachee	..	14	..	2
" Madras	..	30	..	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 20th October, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·843
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·6
Dew Point	72·8
Relative humidity of Air	·730
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)....	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	77·9
General Directions of Wind* ...	ENE, NW, NNW, N, NE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	275

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, OCT. 20.

10 p.m.	79·4

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21.

6 a.m.	77·1
10 a.m.	83·9
2 p.m.	86·1
4 p.m.	83·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MOOS—October 20, at Tardeo, the wife of N. A. Moos, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HEARSEY—October 3, at Mussoorie, the wife of T N Hearsey, Forest Dept, of a daughter, survived 12 hours.
MALCOLM—October 14, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant W L Malcolm, 31st Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEVAN—HODGSON—October 14, at Indore, by the Rev W Brennan, James Forbes Bevan, Indian Telegraphs, to Laura Margaret, daughter of W Hodgson, Esq, of Elmcroft, Darlington.
HENDERSON—BENNETT—October 10, at St Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, Walter Scott, son of Andrew John Henderson, G P of Edinburgh, to Marie, eldest daughter of F J Bennett, Esq, of Howrah, and grand-daughter of the late Rev John Bidgood Bennett. M A, (Oxon), Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Blackburn, Lancashire.
JOHNSTONE—BEVERIDGE—October 17, at Christ Church, Rangoon, Augustus Frederick Johnstone, Mu Valley State Ry, to Violet Laura Charlotte, eldest daughter of William Edmund Beveridge, Villapuram Guntakal State Railway.

DEATHS.

COOKE—October 15, at Lady Dufferin Hospital, Allahabad, after a long and painful illness, the beloved wife of G H Cooke, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India.
CROSLEY—October 15, at Okayti, Darjeeling, Julian Gordon, only son of Herbert and Ella Crosley, aged 18 months.
HEARSEY—October 7, at Mussoorie, of severe puerperal fever, Florence Emily, the dearly beloved wife of T N Hearsey, Forest Department.
HERBERT—October 6, at Bostan, Beluchistan, Edward C Herbert, Assistant Engineer, North-Western Railway, aged 26 years.
SMART—October 1, at Chinsurah, Flora, the dearly beloved wife of P Collin H Smart, Survey of India, and eldest daughter of N McIntyre, Esq, of Hazaribagh, late Telegraph Department, aged 23 years, 5 months, and 23 days.
TAYLOR—October 14, at Periar, Travancore, the result of an accident, Harry Scott Taylor, Supdt. of Works, Periar Project, son of George Noble Taylor, M C S, aged 40 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1891.

THE facts of central interest relating to the gaols of India, as set forth in a recent resolution on their administration in 1890, may be briefly exhibited. In all India there are 37 central and 200 district gaols, and 511 lock-ups. The gaol population numbered nearly eighty-eight thousand, or nearly six thousand more than in the previous year, and the increase was greatest in the Madras and North-Western Provinces gaols, Bombay and Bengal showing a falling off. But the total number of persons who had been in gaol during the year was nearly half-a-million—of whom 23,385 were females and 452,931 males. The statistics relating to nationality and religion reveal some curious results. Thus Buddhists and Jains, Sir Edwin Arnold will be grieved to learn, despite the mildness which we should expect as a correlative of their religious love for animal life, make relatively a much larger contribution to the criminal classes than other races. The number of this category who were in gaol last year represented three per thousand of the community. Next to them come the Christians, 1·7 per mille; Hindus and Sikhs 0·7, Mahomedans 0·9; and "all other classes," 0·5 per mille. We must confess that these ratios as they stand are difficult to account for. Of juvenile offenders there were slightly over two thousand in the Indian gaols last year, excluding nine in reformatories. As to the condition in life of the prisoners, nearly sixty per cent. in Upper India belong to the agricultural classes; in Bombay, however, the proportion is about fifty per cent., and in Madras still less. There is one fact connected with the distribution of the female convicts which will not escape the notice of people interested in social reform. Nearly three thousand widows were amongst the female convicts last year, the numbers being nearly half that of the married women. The ratio is largely in excess of the ratio of widows to married women throughout India, and the question is sure to be asked whether there is anything in the condition of widowhood amongst the poorer classes that is conducive to crime. Over ten thousand convicts were released during the year under the operation of the mark system. Over fifteen thousand were reported to be able to read and write a little, or one-tenth of the number of convicts admitted during the year. The gross expenditure on the Indian gaols in the year was nearly fifty-three lakhs, the average cost of rations per head was a little under twenty-five rupees; the cash earnings of the prisoners were a little over ten lakhs; and the net cost of maintaining prisoners averaged a little under Rs. 49 per head. Lastly the death-rate in the Indian gaols was 30·68 per mille of average strength.

We have given the salient facts of Indian gaol administration in a very condensed form, and the facts, as thus presented, leave a good deal to be said as to the prison history of the year. One of the most important incidents in the prison administration of 1890 was the limiting of deportation to Port Blair to convicts under sentence of transportation for life. The step had been strongly recommended to Government by the two Commissioners, Mr. Lyall and Dr. Lethbridge, and there has been no delay in practically adopting it. Already the number of convicts deported to Port Blair from India has fallen from over two thousand to a little over twelve hundred. The releases during the year by order of Government were more than twice as numerous as those in 1889; they were mostly by order of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and were in pursuance of the policy of clemency which is being pursued to the advantage of such people convicted of dacoity and waging war against Government in Upper Burma as may be released without risk to the public peace. There has been a very large gaol delivery on that account, and we must hope that the confidence of Government will not prove to have been misplaced. As to the internal economy of the gaols, there is evidence which will be made much of by the growing number of those who believe in the central gaol principle. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh, there has been an increase in the number of escapes, and the Inspector-General of those Provinces attributes it to the wholesale disuse of fetters. Government, however, are very reluctant to accept this view. The safe custody of a prisoner, next to the structure of the gaol itself, depends upon the intelligence and trustworthiness of the warders, and the Viceroy lays down a sound principle when he says that if the warders do their duty the question whether convicts wear fetters or not inside a gaol ought to have only a slight effect upon the number of escapes. The Government of India make much of the fact that in Bengal, where 54 per cent. of the gaol population are in central gaols, and the warders are well disciplined, not a single prisoner escaped from any of these gaols, though fetters for safe custody are never used there. The fact tells in favour of the central gaol system, with the advantages in point of discipline, and of structural facilities for oversight which it possesses over the small district gaol. The habitual prisoner has a paragraph to himself in the Resolution, but Government almost confine themselves to bare statistical information concerning him. The chief facts are that of the number of convicts admitted into gaol during the year, 13,248 had been previously convicted once, 4,055, twice, and 3,255, more than twice. The Howard Association, who have lately been reaffirming the principle of the superior efficacy, especially for first offenders, of fines, bails, conditional discharges, and similar mild precautions, would have something to say to these figures. Would the ratio of *recidivists*, 12·24, have been larger or smaller if first offenders had been treated in the mild way that the more sympathetic school of penologists advocate? France, which has lately copied Belgian methods in this respect, may have the fruits of an instructive experience to lay before us in a year or two.

Education, apparently, is not going to do much for the moral amelioration of the Indian prisoner. Of the 4,113 convicts released last year who had been under instruction in gaol only 711 were able to read and write well. These results Government hold to be not satisfactory, and it has been decided to discontinue altogether the education of adult convicts. In this something more than oceans part us from the Elmira Reformatory at New York, where prisoners are being weaned from wickedness by æstheticism and the Socratic dialogue, and in which the gaol threatens one of these days to become transformed into a learned society. We trust the Government of India are not throwing away infinite possibilities in discarding the education of their adult convicts. The question of health in the Indian gaols is of not less importance than that of education. The sanitary state of the gaols in this Presidency, as we have lately pointed out, still claims the most careful attention of Government, for in some districts—notably those in which outdoor labour gangs have been worked on a large scale—the mortality has been seriously large, and we should hesitate to say that some of these calamities were not preventible. The local Government have candidly admitted that the health statistics of 1890 compare very unfavourably with those of 1889, which was in itself an exceptionally bad year, and the Surgeon-General has been directed to report on the whole subject. The statistics included in the Government Resolution must be taken subject to considerable reservation. A comparison is made between the ratio of deaths per mille of the average strength in gaols, and the ratio per mille of the free population. But the terms of comparison are essentially different. The gaol population excludes the very young and the very old, the two categories which contribute most largely to the death-rate. This makes the comparison misleading. Moreover, the facilities for sanitation in a gaol are so important that large allowance should be made for its advantages in that respect. The author of the Resolution evidently forgets these differences in the terms of comparison, for he mentions it as a fact in mitigation of censure upon the Gorakhpur Gaol, where the mortality has been over 92 per thousand per annum, that the total mortality was "lower than that reported amongst the free population." Unless there was gross mismanagement it certainly ought to be lower, and considering the conditions which favour gaol life from the sanitary point of view it must be held that there is something remediably wrong when the prison ratio of deaths is not below the ratio outside. In the North-West Provinces it is lower, and so it is in the Punjab and in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Elsewhere the conditions are reversed.

A YEAR ago, in reviewing the annual returns of the mortality caused by wild beasts, we took the opportunity of ventilating the opinion of local shikaris as to the objectionable and individious forest rules which had then but recently been brought into operation. We pointed out that the number of dangerous animals was rather likely to be increased than diminished, and the total of deaths augmented. By the report which reaches us this week we find that the Governor-General in Council is of a similar opinion, and that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has come to the conclusion that it was a mistake to enforce the rules. During the past year throughout India there has been a marked decrease in the number of wild animals destroyed—14,604, as compared with 17,638 the previous year. The mortality caused by wild beasts during 1890 was considerably below that of the previous year, the Central Provinces showing a decrease of forty-six, but the percentage on the population is still higher here than in any other part of India proper. A Government Resolution suggested that all possible facilities should be given for obtaining rewards, shooting parties encouraged, and licences under the Arms Act freely given. In most provinces these measures have been adopted, but the steps taken in the Central Provinces come in for special mention. The Chief Commissioner proposes to relax the Forest rules so as to permit and encourage shooting in Government reserves, and to free shooting parties from restrictions as much as is possible consistently with safeguards for fire-protection. The Governor-General not only approves these proposals, but commends them to the consideration of other administrations. It is also suggested that rewards for the destruction of dangerous animals be increased. For although there have been fewer deaths, and the number of animals destroyed was a thousand less than a year ago, the figures are still alarming, and higher than they ought to be—one person in every 88,392 of the population throughout India having been killed by wild animals. Tigers and leopards have been less destructive; persons killed by these animals aggregating but 977, as against 1,244. The number of cattle killed in the year amounted to 64,532, as against 66,757—an apparent decrease of twelve hundred, but the authorities are not quite certain whether the decrease is real. There is a want of uniformity in the classification of cattle in the returns. The Central Provinces hold the term to embrace sheep, goats, and pigs. The Government of India declare that horses, ponies, asses, mules, oxen, cows, and buffaloes, and no other animals shall be included, so our near neighbours are as much puzzled as to how pigs and sheep and goats shall be classed as was the railway parcels clerk over the tortoise. How it comes that fewer animals have been destroyed no attempt is made to explain. The diminished aggressiveness of the animals has perhaps enabled them to save their skins. The number of arms licensed is practically the same. We imagine, however, that Government having approved of the relaxation of forest rules, the increase of rewards and the issue of more game licenses, the number of deaths and cattle destroyed will be brought down and the number of dangerous animals killed will be increased.

THE defeat of Sir Henry Parkes upon an Eight Hours Bill threatens to deprive the colony of New South Wales of its foremost politician. Sir Henry Parkes's failure probably surprises no one in the colony. He met Parliament a few months ago under serious disadvantages. The Ministry were in a minority, and the only way by which he could secure bare Parliamentary existence was by enlisting the Labour Party on his side. He did succeed in this, and, in the beginning of the session, the Ministry managed, with the help of their new allies, to get a vote of confidence passed in their favor. But no one supposed that the situation that was thus brought about could last long. The Labour Party, knowing that the existence of the Ministry was dependent on their vote, were not disposed to give their support for nothing. They have now claimed their price. The old statesman appears to have declined to pay it, and the consequence is the defeat of his Ministry. It is not clear, however, why Sir Henry Parkes should have thought the acceptance of an Eight Hours Bill too dear a price for the support of the Labour Party. It is true that none of the colonies, so far as we are aware, has yet committed itself to the statutory eight hours a day. At the same time, the eight hours limitation exists universally in practice; the hours of labour in Government service are fixed by law, and in most of the colonies it is customary to insert in bills dealing with Government works a stipulation that the hours of labour shall not exceed eight. Apparently, however, there was more in the misunderstanding between Sir Henry Parkes and the labour party than meets the eye. His retirement from office will deprive Australian political life of one of its most prominent and interesting characters. Sir Henry Parkes began life in England as a mechanic. In Australia he at one time kept a toy-shop and wrote bad poetry. Sir Charles Dilke has said somewhere that neither his poetry nor his debts have ruined him. If he has to leave office it will be better that he should quit political life altogether. Such a man, when no longer in office, is always subject to the temptation to make the existence of his opponents impossible, and if he seeks a Hawarden in the neighbourhood of Sydney his best friends, we imagine, will be thankful if he remains there. "*Aut Cæsar aut nullus*" has been so much his motto since he became a power in the land that now he has ceased to be Cæsar the best thing he can do will be to go back, for example, to writing poetry, poor though most of it, we fear, would be.

WHEN at the close of the Russo-Turkish War, Mr. Archibald Forbes set out on a lecturing expedition in England he was careful to request reporters—not always perhaps in the most pleasant possible manner—to abstain from taking notes of his lectures or reproducing any of his observations, except such as he undertook to give them after the close of his address. Either Mr. Forbes felt he had seen his last measure of active service or foresaw a long spell of peace, it was imagined, or he would not have been so anxious to conserve his experiences, for Mr. Forbes was never known to shun publicity nor to hide his light under a bushel. His wisdom in preferring such a request, however, becomes every day more apparent to those who heard him years ago, for at frequently recurring intervals come "A War Correspondent's Reminiscences." Mr. Villiers and Mr. Forbes have written their experiences, and portions of them so often that the ordinary magazine reader has come to watch for them on every contents-sheet. The *Strand Magazine*, in succession to a military periodical, has just afforded Mr. Villiers the opportunity of telling a few more stories, and reproducing a few more of his weird sketches, and now the *Nineteenth Century* has

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHARTERED MERCAN

LONDON,

At a meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, London, and China, held yesterday, the chairman said the loss the Bank had sustained in the past six months was due to the cheapness of money, to speculation in silver, and to losses in the Straits Settlement. The prospects for the current half-year were not very promising, but he was of opinion that there was nothing to justify alarm.

THE VACANCY FOR CORK.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of Cork, caused by the death of Mr. Parnell, will be contested by Mr. John Redmond, in the Parnellite interest.

THE KILKENNY SEAT.

A meeting has been held at Kilkenny, at which it was resolved to offer the candidacy to Mr. Michael Davitt, with the support of the priests. Failing Mr. Davitt's acceptance the meeting decided to choose Mr. Macdermott, an evicted tenant, as their candidate.

FRENCH PILGRIMAGES TO ROME.

PARIS, Oct. 21.

The Government has decided to prosecute the Archbishop of Aix, for disputing the Ministerial Circular, issued last month, forbidding the Prelates of France from accompanying pilgrimages to Rome, unless sanctioned by the Government.

SERVICES OF MAJOR HI AND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

Until the middle of December the services of Major Hildebrand, Deputy Director of Fortifications, will remain at the disposal of the Government of India when succeeded by Major Broadbent.

COMPRESSED FODDER FOR TRANSPORT ANIMALS.

For the use of the transport animals at Gilgit three thousand maunds of compressed fodder is to be forwarded.

MULES FOR THE 5TH GOORKHAS.

The detachment of the 5th Goorkhas have taken over one thousand mules with them.

STRANGE BEHAVIOUR OF A PRISONER IN COURT.

At the Joint Magistrate's Court at Bareilly, yesterday, a prisoner, named, Nunnia, who was taken up on the charge of murdering a woman and attempting to murder her child, grasped the knife with which the murder was committed from the Magistrate, Mr. Chapman's table, across the dock railing, and attempted to throw it at him. A constable seized the prisoner in the act, who offered violent resistance, and was knocked down before the knife could be wrenched from his hand.

Mr. Chapman is to leave for the Central Provinces shortly.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE HON. MR. MOORE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 21.

The members of the Poona Police will give an entertainment to the Hon'ble Mr. Moore on Saturday next, who retires shortly from the Service.

THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

SHOLAPUR.

The following is the programme of Lord Harris, who will be at Sholapur to-morrow :—His Excellency will arrive in the morning when Mr. Snow, the Collector, and leading officials of Sholapur will be present; in the afternoon the Municipality will present an address at the Collector's bungalow; and in the evening his Excellency will preside at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Sholapur High School. Afterwards the People's Association will also present an address. In the night several important places will be illuminated. On the 23rd sports will be held by the Union Club, and an address will be presented by the same Club. Afterwards his Excellency will leave for Poona.

AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Oct. 21.

This morning his Excellency visited the City Police Lines, the Ripon Hospital, the Criminal Jail, and the Government High School. During the morning his Excellency received the principal native gentlemen at the Collector's house. In the evening he visited the Christian Normal School, where he was shown some excellent maps done by the students of the Girls' School, where the students sang "God Save the Queen" very well. His Excellency then visited the American Mission School, and went round the elaborate workshops and inspected the tools, &c., all from America. He also visited the Fort and attended the Gymkhana. A small dinner and reception was held at the Collector's house, after which his Excellency left for Sholapur.

THE MADRAS SEASON REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

The season report for the past week says that agricultural prospects are proceeding briskly. Pasture is improving and there is no want of drinking water and the general prospects have greatly improved. Over 32,000 persons are employed on the relief works.

THE BELGAUM RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 21.

Owing to the death of Surgeon-Colonel Mouatt, the first day's races were postponed from Tuesday afternoon to Wednesday morning. The weather was cool and bright, and all the arrangements were excellent.

1ST RACE.—The "Kurundwad Plate."

Mr. Chamindi's Common	1
Mr. Gaussen's Grey Friar	2
H. H. Aga Khan's Colonel	3

2ND RACE.—The "Stewards' Cup."

Captain Hibbert's Meteor walked over.

3RD RACE.—The "Trial Stakes."

H. H. Aga Khan's Puttiala	1
Captain Harrison's Volunteer	2
Mr. Moochal Shah's Speed-of-Thought	3

4TH RACE.—The "Sawuntwadi Plate."

Mr. Martin's Sutlej	1
Captain George's How's-That	2
The Sir Desai of Jamboti's Nassib	3

5TH RACE.—The "Belgaum Derby."

Mr. Farmer's Sunbeam	1
Mr. Rattunji's Commissioner	2
Mr. MacGregor's Redskin	3

6TH RACE.—The "Substitution Stakes Handicap."

Mr. Clerke's Superiority	1
Mr. Cursetji's Hermit	2
Surgeon-Major Lloyd's Cyclone	3

MEETING OF CONGRESS DELEGATES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Oct. 21.

A large representative meeting was held to-day here, Mr. Kaparde, B.A., L.L.B., presiding. 115 delegates were elected to represent the Amraoti District at the next Congress. The meeting, as Mr. Jog pointed out, demonstrated that whatever differences of opinion existed on the Protected Age Bill, there was no difference with regard to the Congress. At the close of the meeting three cheers were given for the Empress of India.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 20.

The 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry, commenced their firing last week, at their own (Ghorporie) Ranges. The shooting was under Lieutenant H. P. Benn.

Match XXIV.—"The Champions' Contest" —First stage. Distance—200, 300, 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards. 189 Prizes—27 at each distance and 27 for the aggregate. Bo. P. R. A. Bronze Medal will be given to him who made highest aggregate score.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Sowar Yousaf Ali	22	0	0	0	0	0	22
Wordy-Major Illahi Khan	21	18	19	20	28	24	130
Lce-Dufr Shri Parshad	20	21	0	18	28	25	112

Match XXVI.—"Sir Jmsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Prize." Rs. 50 presented by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. Distance 600 yards. 17 prizes amounting to Rs 200.

	Pts.
Jamedar Gulab Khan	32
Sowar Gurdat Sing	30
Wordy-Major Illahi Khan	27

Match XXII.—"Poona Stakes."—Unlimited entries. Distance 500 yards. Open to native officers only.

Jamedar Gulab Khan	31
Wordy-Major Illahi Khan	29
Jamedar Shaik Noman	29

Match XXIII.—"Poona Stakes."—Unlimited entries. Open to Native Army (officers excepted). Distance 500 yards.

Kot-Dufr Shinraj Singh	31
Dafr Husain Ali	30
Lce-Dafr Shri Parshad	27

Match XXVIII.—"Revolver Prize."—Unlimited entries. Distance 30 yards.

Jamedar Gulab Khan	26
Jamedar Shaik Noman	26

Match XX.—"The Officer's Match."—200 and 500 yards. Open to teams of four.

Non-Commissioned Officer's team, 3rd Light Cavalry	172

Match XIX.—"The Lloyd-Lindsay."—Open to teams of four from any squadron. Distance 300 and 400 yards. Time 11 minutes. Seven prizes amounting to Rs. 200. Men of the first six teams will be entitled to have their railway expenses paid to and from Poona, to complete in the Harris Challenge Cup. Four teams of the 3rd Light Cavalry competed, *viz* :—

1st team	120
2nd team	118
3rd team	109
4th team	106

Match XXIV.—"The Champions' Contest."—First stage. For the Bo. P. R. A. Bronze Medal. Distances 200, 300, 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards. 27 prizes at each distance varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 5.

500 YARDS.	Pts.
Naik Shaik Rahim, 13th Bo I	32
Pte Shaik Mahomed, 25th Bo Rifles	31
Naik Shaik Nur Mahomed, 10th Bo I	31
600 YARDS.	
Clr-Hav Isram Karyntkar, 10th Bo I	30
Bugler Dharamnak Janek, 10th Bo I	30
Clr-Hav Ganpatrao Sonowli, 10th Bo I	30

PARSEE CRICKET IN 1891.

It was hinted at the beginning of the cricket season of 1891 that the Parsee cricket team would prove weaker this year than usual. How such a tale could have got abroad is a puzzle, for by their various performances during the past few months in Bombay and in Poona they have undoubtedly proved that they are stronger than ever they were. In batting they are perhaps no more than equal to the teams that have met them, for beyond Messrs. D. D. Kanga, Gagrat, and Pavri, none of the batsmen can be called formidable. It is in the fielding and bowling that they prove such a terror to their opponents. No matter how poor an appearance they may make in a first innings, no matter how close the game may run, they never lose their heads, but by sheer pluck take the game into their own hands. When they are having all their own way the Parsees are not seen to any great advantage, although their bowling and fielding, under any circumstances, cannot but be admired. It is in an uphill game, or against time that their play becomes really brilliant. This was exemplified to the letter this year in the match against Bombay Gymkhana. The Parsees were certainly having the best of the game, but it undoubtedly appeared a dangerous thing to apply the closure as they did, and attempt to put out so strong a batting team as the Gymkhana was (on paper) within two hours. It certainly was plucky; and the confidence the Parsee Captain had in his men was not misplaced by the result, only one hour sufficing to dismiss all their opponents for a most meagre score. Even more so was the pluck and brilliant play of the Parsees against time displayed in the recent match with Secunderabad. It is a match that will never be forgotten; it will stand as an event, second only to the defeat of Mr. Vernon's powerful eleven, in Parsee cricket, and one of which the Parsees may all feel proud. Of course it is to Mr. Pavri, and to him alone, all honour is due for that remarkable victory. How he could have kept his head cool, and his nerves so steady as, with but a few minutes to play, he bowled down wicket after wicket with deadly, unplayable balls, sending the last wicket out of the ground just on the call of time, was a marvel. In the field also Mr. Pavri is unsurpassed. His smartness in this direction was exemplified in the Gymkhana match by three brilliant successive catches he made at short slip, and another worth recalling was that by Mr. Bapasola in the Poona match. Three other, what might be termed phenomenal catches, were made by Mr. J. M. Patel off Major Von Donop in the Poona match, off Mr. Provost by Mr. Gagrat in the Bombay Gymkhana match, and by Mr. M. D. Kanga off Mr. Poore in the Secunderabad match. In batting, strange to say, Mr. Gagrat who has always been considered the Parsee champion stands only third on the list; but no one of his fellows made such a magnificent batting display as Mr. Gagrat did in the Gymkhana match when he made 93 with faultless cricket. Their present form augurs well for their success during their coming tour. To Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel is due the honour of having brought the Parsee team to its present efficient state; for none have worked harder than he. He may well feel proud of his team, and amply repaid for all his trouble. The following are the batting and bowling averages of the year :—

BATTING.

The following are the names of those who have played more than 2 innings.

Names.	No. of Innings.	Total No. of runs.	Most in an Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
D D Kanga	5	122	46	1	32·2
M E Pavri	5†	81	60*	1	27
B D Gagrat	7	188	93	0	26·8
R E Mody	7	128	54	1	21·2
R D Cooper	7	96	39	0	13·5
N Bapasola	7	65	18	2	12·5
M D Kanga	7†	66	18	0	11
D N Writer	7†	51	18	1	10·1
S B Doctor	4	31	12	0	8
Machliwalla	4	32	14	0	8
D F Dubash	3	18	10	0	6
D E Pundole	4†	11	6	1	5·1

* Signifies not out.
† Signifies "did not bat" once.

BOWLING.

The following are the names of those who have bowled in more than 2 innings:—

Names.	Total No. of balls bowled.	Total No. of runs made off.	Maiden overs.	Wickets.	Average runs per wickets.
N. E. Bapasola	90	24	7	6	4
B D Gagrat	195	79	13	11	5·4
M E Pavri	269	111	11	13	7·10
M D Kanga	269	133	30	14	8·1
D N Writer	475	136	41	16	8·8
D E Pundole	175	93	5	6	15·3

Mr. R. E. Mody bowled in 2 innings only with the analysis of 7.

The Russian newspapers, commenting on the Dardanelles question, are very indignant with Lord Salisbury, having somehow got the notion that he intends to call a European conference, and that the demonstration at Sigri was meant to warn the Porte and remind him of the bombardments of Copenhagen and Alexandria.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir Mortimer Durand's acceptance of the command of the Simla Volunteers has been received with much satisfaction by the men, many of whom were discouraged at the way in which the corps has been treated by the authorities this season. There is certain to be a great accession to its ranks, and if the several vacant commissions are filled, the corps ought to flourish greatly next year.

The approximate statement of the gross receipts of the North-Western Railway for the week ending 3rd October 1891 were Rs. 5,52,724 as against Rs. 4,42,111 on the corresponding week last year. The total receipts from 1st April 1891, to 3rd October 1891 have been Rs. 1,60,97,162, or Rs.30,61,766 more than last year.

The *Mandalay Herald* reports the discovery of a gambling den in the close vicinity of a police guard house which was run under the noses, and no doubt under the auspices, of the police. It is notorious that the police in many parts of Burma permit the running of gambling houses, and that many of them derive a regular and often a large income from them." Our contemporary, in the course of further severe remarks, says :—"It has become so much the fashion to abuse the police that any recurrence to the hackneyed practice must pall, and we acknowledge that it is with some reluctance that we must again invite the public to groan over the local police."

In 1884 the Government of India decided that air-guns, which were not mere toys, were liable to payment of duty on importation into India under the Indian Tariff Act of 1882. A question having recently been raised whether such air-guns were arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1877, and inquiry having shown that the existing practice in this respect was different in different provinces, the Governor-General in Council has now laid down that air-guns are arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, and as it is desirable that the practice should be uniform, has directed that air-guns other than toys shall in future be treated as arms for the purposes of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the rules framed thereunder.

In reviewing the working of the Indian Companies Act, the Government of India state that 144 joint stock companies were registered in 1890-91, with a nominal capital of Rs. 4,429,381. Deducting defunct concerns, at the end of the year there was a total of 928 companies with a nominal capital aggregating over Rs. 35,000,000 and an actual capital of Rs. 23,600,000. The capital invested in mills (mainly cotton mills) increased about 4·7 per cent., but the report for 1891-92 will probably show a pause in the investment of capital in this class of business, the industry being temporarily unprofitable in consequence of the fall of prices for cotton yarns caused by over abundant supplies. There was an addition of about 11 per cent. in the capital invested in railways and tramways: in mining and quarrying an increase of about 20 per cent. due to the addition of one gold-mining company (out of 46 registered in Bengal during the year) with a paid up capital of Rs. 1,21,160.

The remains of the late Archbishop Jacopi are being taken down from Mussoorie, for interment at Agra. The body has been embalmed, and placed in a lead coffin within an oak coffin. Two priests have been left in charge. The body lay in state here for three days, and was visited by hundreds of natives and Europeans. The cause of death is said to have been fatty degeneration of the heart. The heart has been buried beneath the altar chapel here.

The Catonment Code has practically advanced another stage on the road to completion. The revising committee, will after one more sitting, send it finally to press, and it will circulate in all probability to Local Governments and Chambers of Commerce for suggestion at the end of the week. The Code is said to be a very complete and perfect one, and will supply a much needed want. It is a somewhat bulky volume, as even after revision it contains over 600 paragraphs.

A contemporary records the decease of Dr. Beatson, Civil Surgeon of Gaya, which occured on Wednesday, the 15th instant. The cause of death was blood-poisoning contracted at an operation performed at Gaya Hospital about ten days before.

The Spoer rifle, the invention of an American mechanic, is a magazine rifle of ·300 calibre. It has been tested at the U. S. armoury at Springfield, Massachusetts, but did not prove as successful as was anticipated.

The Mannlicher magazine rifle has also been under experiment at Springfield, with the Wettern and Austrian-Hungarian smokeless powders. The results obtained have not been published, but the results have been compared with those obtained in using a ·300 calibre Springfield rifle, and it is reported that the Americans are satisfied with their own weapon and powder.

A case of cheating recently occurred in Bombay somewhat similar to the following, and taking a hint from that case, Mr. C. Kiernander, an appraiser in the Calcutta Custom House, has made an important seizure of shawls bearing Cashmere trade marks. It seems that shawls of this description were imported by some large foreign firms from Germany, and were then handed over to Cashmeris and Cabulis, who washed them in a peculiar manner, making them resemble the genuine Cashmere articles. The shawls were then sent into the market and were sold as Cashmere shawls at from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per pair, their actual value being Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per pair. The Collector of Customs has fined the importers heavily, and had the trade marks removed. It is said that Mr. Kiernander is to receive two-thirds of the fines realised, and he deserves to be rewarded for his clever capture. This speaks well for the smartness of the Custom House officers, and it follows closely on a large seizure made by one of the best officers of the Preventive Service, of gold watches containing obscene designs.

A Fort White telegram says :—Work has begun in earnest for the next cold weather operations, and already barracks are in course of erection by Burman coolies for the accommodation of British troops. This work has for the present devolved entirely upon Burmans, as the detachment of No. 1 Company of the Madras Sappers, which had been left here, have just gone down *en route* to Assam. No. 2 Stockade is to be re-occupied for transport work about the middle of next month, by which time it will be tolerably healthy, and shortly afterwards the 39th Garhwalis will garrison Nos. 3 and 4 Stockades and free the 4th Madras Pioneers, whose head-quarters will probably be brought up here for road-making. The Nwengals have been forced to give up twenty-six captives whom they took some three or four months ago in a raid on the friendly Kanhow village of Sinnum, and Captain Rose has further weakened them by allowing one of their Chiefs to take an oath to us; but the Yabowk, who are neighbours of the Nwengais, are reported to be threatening strenuous opposition to us, and to have even started on a raid on Mwelpi, though this they eventually abandoned. The rains are practically over and fortunately they have passed without causing an excessive amount of sickness. At present the general health is very good.

The French Government has presented Lord Charles Beresford and the other officers who assisted in the rescue of the French ship Seignelay with splendid pieces of Sevres China.

The War Office authorities issued orders, the other week, for an important series of combined artillery and submarine mining operations to be carried out at Sheerness to test the efficiency of the scheme of defence for the entrances of the Rivers Thames and Medway. The operations include night attacks on the forts. Telephonic communication has been established between Garrison Point and Grain Forts for the purposes of the operations, and powerful electric search lights, to command the estuary of the Thames and Medway, have been erected on Fort Grain, no No. 1 Bastion, Sheerness lines, and at Barton's Point, near Sheerness.

Signor do Cesard writes from Rome that the Pope is much fatigued, and weaker than ever before. All his brothers are dead; his nephews give him more annoyance than pleasure; the cardinals he most loved all died, and especially the loss of Rotelli, on whom he counted greatly, and who was still young, grieved him. Among all the acclamations and demonstrations of the pilgrims, the Vatican is growing daily more empty around the old Pope. Ten hats of the Sacred College are already vacant; it is necessary to fill them, but it is not wished to consolidate the old element, and the new corresponds neither to the hopes nor the calculation of the Pope. There is immense incerticide, because of the general political condition of Europe.

University degrees of a certain sort go occasionally, as is well known, rather cheap in America, but probably not often quite so cheap as in the instance referred to by Mr. Horwill in his article on "Degrees for Nonconformists" in "The Contemporary Review." The story is one of a minister who escorted some American lady friends in their exploration of London. At the Zoological Gardens the minister, who was an enthusiast in natural history, showed great interest in a monkey that had been brought over from America. His friends, noting his taste, promised that in acknowledgment of his kindness they would send him on their return a specimen of the animal he so greatly admired. A few weeks later he received a letter expressing their regret that a monkey of that choice species could not be obtained, but enclosing the degree of D.D., which they had procured for him in mitigation of his disappointment.

Mr. Harrison Weir has resigned his seat as Judge for the Cat Show, a popular institution founded by Mr. Weir himself more than twenty years ago. If we count rabbits, pigeons, poultry, &c., Mr. Harrison Weir has been for forty years a "fancier judge." In a letter to "Poultry," he explains that he has given up his Cat Show judgeship because of some differences between the manager and himself regarding classes and schedules of prizes, Mr. Weir considering that, out of fairness to exhibitors, who incur so much expense and risk in forwarding their pets to these shows, the number of classes should be increased. His judgeship on the Fruit Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society is the only position of the kind which Mr. Weir means to retain. It is unnecessary to say that cat lovers and cat exhibitors will regret Mr. Weir's decision.

The most important recent experiment regarding atmospheric electricty, carried out at the Blue Hill Observatory by Mr. Alexander McAdie, seems to take one back to the very infancy of electrical science; for, though the conditions were somewhat different, the operation was substantially identical with Benjamin Franklin's historical experiment with the kite. What Mr. McAdie has demonstrated is that electricity can be drawn from a kite high in the air in a cloudless sky. The kite, Mr. AcAdie tells us, discharged sparks from the lower end of an insulating wire reaching down to the earth, where an electrometer partly measured the increasing electric force. So nearly did the quantity of electricity in the upper air correspond to the height of the kite above the earth that the experimenter could determine, it is said, whether the kite was rising or falling by simply looking at the needle of the electrometer.

From Mr. Thayer's interesting article on the American-Indian tribes in the United States it appears that the Indians living on "reservations" now number snmething under a quarter of a million. Of these some seventy thousand, forming the so-called "civilized tribes," the Choctaws, Cherokees, and so forth, are admitted to govern themselves with a good deal of success. They have constitutions and laws, closely modelled upon those of the United States, and have made much progress in the ways of civilized life. The remainder—not including the Alaska Indians, about whom little is known—are described as practically a "people without law." In the art of governing themselves they are reported to have succeeded but poorly, and though nominally a "separated people," with whom the United States makes treaties and occasionally carries on war, the Government, as Mr. Thayer significantly expresses it, does not "quite let them alone." "We keep them," says Mr. Thayer, "in a state of dependence upon the arbitrary pleasure of executive and administrative officials, without the steady security of any system of law."

The Emperor Frederick's sarcophagus, which has reached Berlin from Serravezza, near Carrara, is now having the final touches put to it by Professor Begas. It was, says a correspondent, to be placed over the tomb on the 18th inst., which is the late Emperor's birthday. The figure of the dead Kaiser lies stretched on his cloak in the uniform of his Cuirassiers, the body protected by the cuirass, on which the chain of the order of the Black Eagle is visible. On the left arm rests the sword, covered with palms, whilst the hands are crossed over the breast, and hold the Empress's wreath. Over the feet, and falling to the ground in artistic folds, is spread the Prussian coronation robe ornamented with its crowns and eagles. At the other end of the sarcophagus, which bears the inscription, two eagles keep watch at the corners. On one side are three medallions—Charity with two children, Pallas Athene giving the young warrior a sword, and the same goddess teaching the youth the arts of peace; on the other, Justice, with her scales and a long relief representing Charon taking the deceased across the river Styx to two figures on the other side, Queen Louise and the Emperor William I.

Mr. Chrisite Murray, who has often dwelt upon the indifference of the typical young Australian towards "the old country," now tells us a story illustrating the widely different feeling of the original settler. When he started for Australia the anchor of his vessel in Plymouth Sound brought up a quantity of Devon mud and ooze, which, in the course of a day or two, under a summer sun, baked into stiffish earth. Half by way of a sentimental joke, and half seriously, he took a cubic inch or thereabouts of this English soil, placed it in an envelope, and determined to carry this morsel of Old England with him on his travels. Many months afterwards a pastoralist up-country, whose guest Mr. Murray was, begged this bit of earth from him. "You'll be going back there," he said, "and I never shall. I've been away from home for 16 years, and I'd value that bit of Old England more than the Kohinoor." "When next I passed his way," says Mr. Murray, "I found that he had ridden 60 miles (out and home), to buy a little plush stand and a glass shade for the precious trifle." A fact in the history of another old settler breathes the same sentiment. At his commission a ship came out from England in ballast. It carried English earth, and on that, we are told, he built his house and planted his garden.

M. Yves Guyot, the French Minister of Public Works, is apparently among those who gauge justly the relative values of fact and theory. Following the inquiry to which the recent St. Mande railway disater gave rise, the Minister determined to find out for himself the conditions under which traffic is run on the Vincennes line. With this object, accompanied by M. Guy, the Director of Railways, and in the most complete disguise, he presented himself one day this week at the Bastille station in Paris, took a ticket, and made his way to the platform like any ordinary passenger. Having made himself known to the engine-driver, he mounted on to the engine of the "six twenty-five, and remained there until the train reached Joinville-le-Point. Sixteen hundred passengers travelled by the same train, and the Minister was thus able to judge of the enormous influx of passengers to the evening trains, to which the weekly-ticket holders are admitted. M. Guyot thinks it would be well if engines could always travel with the tender and chimney in the rear, as the driver woud thus be better able to see the signals on the line.

In a recent number of *Le Yacht*, M. Normand, the well-known French torpedo builder, discusses the question of the vibration of lightly built ships when driven by engines running at high speeds. This question is of great importance. Some of the earlier torpedo boats are said to have vibrated so much as to loosen the stopping in the teeth of an inspecting officer, and quite a number of recent war vessels, of the torpedo cruiser class have not been worked at their intended speed on account, it is said, of the excessive vibration.

THE AHMEDNAGAR WATER-SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The news of the intended visit of his Excellency the Governor to this station, in connection with its water-supply, has been received by the people here with great joy. Of all the important towns in the Deccan, Ahmednagar suffers most from scarcity of water, and therefore stands in urgent need of the assistance of Government in securing an abundant and permanent supply of that indispensible element of life. The deficient rainfall during the last two years has reduced the naturally small storage of water in the reservoirs of the three aqueducts from which the city derives its supply to such an extent as to cause the greatest distress the inhabitants ever experienced before. During this time the municipality tried to furnish the empty aqueducts with water from the various wells standing along their course, for which a large expenditure was incurred; but that expedient also failed to provide a tolerably adequate supply, as the wells gradually became dry and thus the scarcity increased day by day. In such a state of things, the misery of the people can be better imagined than described. The great difficulty of getting water obliged the water-carriers employed by the better classes of people to refuse to work any longer, and the consequence was that females of the most respectable families and even *purda* women had themselves to wander about the streets to fetch water. Nearly the whole of their time was spent in doing this menial and painful work. There being only a few cisterns, and those containing a very scanty store, every one of them was flocked round by crowds of people at all the hours of day and night, and the struggle for drawing water from them was so intense that it led to many quarrels and disputes, and an interchange of much abusive language. Thus a great deal of trouble and loss of time was required before a potful of water could be obtained. This lamentable state of things continued till the last month, when a copious fall of rain replenished the reservoirs to some extent.

From what has been stated above it will clearly be perceived in what terrible condition this city stands with regard to its water-supply, and what pressing necessity there is for remedying the evil. The important subject of finding out new sources for augmenting the present scanty supply of water, has engaged the attention both of the Government and the municipality since a very long time, but nothing substantial has been done as yet to achieve that end. About twenty years ago, a new source of water was discovered in the shape of an old aqueduct, called the Shendi aqueduct on account of its reservoir being situated near Shendi, a village about five miles on the north side of this city. It was constructed by the old Mahomedan kings, is in good condition up to half the way towards this station, and contains an ample store of water. But unfortunately the municipality failed in its duty to take prompt and necessary measures for acquiring the right over this valuable aqueduct, which was and still is the sure means for relieving this city from its distressful want. Perhaps, this act of negligence on its part may be ascribed to the indifference of its members or their ready submission to the misguiding views of others. One of the most leading Commissioners Mr. (now Khan Bahadur) Nusserwanji Cursetji, who is the head of the rich firm of Messrs. Cursetji and Sons, and has the honour of being a member of the municipality since its constitution up to the present time, had the sagacity to see the advantages to be gained from the Shendi aqueduct, and therefore obtained the right of using it for his firm from Government through the then Collector Mr. W. D'Oyly on a lease of 1,000 years.

When the municipality was brought to its senses and saw the grievous blunder it committed in losing the golden opportunity of acquiring the Shendi aqueduct, it searched out, as if to make amends, some other sources of water-supply, and actually expended a large sum of money in carrying out two or three schemes; but the result has proved a complete failure. The experience thus gained at a great sacrifice has shown more conclusively than before that the Shendi aqueduct is the source which is best calculated to meet the growing wants and necessities of the city at a comparatively small cost. But though convinced of the utility and value of that project, no action could be taken to carry it out for some underlying difficulties. When the introduction of the elective system cleared the way for men of independence and spirit to become municipal commissioners, more energy was shown in connection with this most important subject by that body. The proposal to acquire the right over the Shendi aqueduct either by private settlement with Messrs. Curse'ji and Sons or through Government, was earnestly and boldly brought before the committee. Resolutions to that effect were passed several times at its meetings, and sub-committees were appointed for carrying them out. But all efforts in that direction have hitherto proved unsuccessful. Messrs. Cursetji would not part with their right in the aqueduct, and it could not be taken by Government under the Land Acquisition Act as no provision is made therein with regard to aqueducts and reservoirs. Under these circumstances, it is most earnestly hoped by the inhabitants that when his Excellency the Governor honours this city with his promised visit shortly, he will try to induce Messrs. Cursetji and Sons to make over the Shendi aqueduct to the municipality for public use for some compensation; and in case they are found stubborn in their determination not to listen to any advice, his Excellency will, I hope, in consideration of the public good involved in the matter, have the kindness to pass a short special Act in the Legislative Council for acquiring the aqueduct in question, and thereby confer an estimable boon upon this city. There are three other schemes of waterworks at present before the municipality, but they are all impracticable on account of many valid objections. The first is for conveying water from the Bhatodi tank, which is about 7 miles distant from here and which has been constructed by Government as an irrigation work. The large expenditure required for it and the refusal of Government to divert its use to any other than the original purpose, make it impossible to carry it out. The second is to utilise the water of river Sipree, which is about 14 miles from here. This scheme also cannot be undertaken, as the heavy cost for constructing a dam to the river and laying down pipes, which is estimated by the municipal overseer at six lakhs and by the Government engineer at sixteen lakhs, presents an insurmountable obstacle. The third, which is suggested by the same Government engineer, is to dig a number of wells in the Seena river near the city and to draw water from them by means of pumps; but this project is quite objectionable as the water is bitter and unfit for drinking, and there is no certainty of the river affording a permanent supply. After considering all the circumstances, it becomes quite manifest that the only project by which an abundant and permanent supply of water can be secured at a moderate cost is to take up the Shendi aqueduct. It is, therefore, most fervently and strongly hoped that his Excellency Lord Harris will signalise his visit to this place by taking the necessary steps to acquire the aqueduct in question for the municipality and thereby confer a lasting blessing upon the inhabitants.—Yours, &c.,

Ahmednagar, Oct. 18. A CITIZEN.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to bring to the notice of the proper authority that neither phenyle, nor any sort of disinfecting powder, has been thrown over the street for the last four months. Occasionally during the day the street smells so awfully that it causes sickness among the inhabitants. If this street, which *burra sahibs* pass through frequently, is not well looked after I wonder what must be the condition of those little lanes which are much less frequented.—Yours, &c.,

GATE.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain T. H. Eyre, attached to the 43rd Gurkhas, is transferred to the 42nd Gurkhas.

Surgeon B. T. Singh, 26th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 15th Sikhs.

Lieutenant J. F. D. Henslowe, 5th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed officiating Squadron Officer in the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Major C. Parker-Jervis, Durham Light Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England on promotion to a half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

Captain C. J. McArthur, Scottish Borderers, attends the instruction class at the Controller of Military Accounts Office, Rawalpindi, instead of Captain Fowler, West Surrey Regiment, previously detailed.

Colonel J. L. N. Willis, 16th Bengal Cavalry, and Captain A. H. Tylden-Pattenson, East Kent Regiment, have been granted twelve months' leave to England on private affairs; and Captain G. E. Temple, Derbyshire Regiment, nine months on private affairs.

There is a rumor, widely circulated in musical circles and the journalistic organs of the profession, that Mr. Charles Santley intends shortly to retire into private life. The great English baritone has now been nearly thirty-five years before the public.

KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DINNER.

On Tuesday (29th ult.) the Members of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, according to annual custom, entertained their friends at dinner in the Frere Hall. The guests included a large proportion of the leading officials and notabilities of the community. Mr. James Currie presided with the cordial geniality which distinguishes him. After the usual loyal toast to the Queen-Empress had been duly honoured at the termination of dinner, the Chairman rose and proposed the health of Mr. H. E. M. James, the Commissioner in Sind. Mr. Currie spoke as follows :—

"Mr. James and Gentlemen,—It is a sure sign of prosperity when the people take advantage of an opportunity like this to do honour to the representative of their Queen-Empress. I can hardly claim for the Chamber that it is the people, but this I can claim for it, that it is peculiarly well-placed to gauge public feeling, and to speak of that feeling, and it may safely be taken that so long as the Chamber at its annual dinner makes "The Commissioner in Sind" the toast of the evening, the sentiment is an echo of the feeling of the people towards the governing authority. It is peculiarly so to-day. Mr. James laid the foundation of the reputation he has gained as an administrator years ago in Sind, and he comes back to the province and to the confidence of the people ripe with experience. His appointment was to us an assurance that an unbroken record of progress in the development of the resources of the province and of transit facilities at this port would be maintained. We hailed it with pleasure because we knew that he was able and strong and capable of grasping the position, of realising the good that had resulted from what his predecessors have done, and of outlining and prosecuting the many necessary works that have yet to be carried out in the shape of railways, canals, irrigation works, and road construction. It is instructive sometimes to look into blue books. I was glancing over one the other day and noticed that of the thousands of miles of roads constructed last year in the Presidency, Sind shared to the extent of 2 miles and a few feet. It is very important that we should have good roads and more of them, and I am sure our Commissioner will put them on his list along with the works he has in view.

"We have been fortunate that for a great number of years we have had located with us exceptionally able men, whose great aim right through was the forwarding of every scheme that helped to develop the port. We have had for Commissioners—Erskine, Pritchard, Trevor; Generals, like Luck, Galbraith and Combe; Directors of our Railway like Colonels Conway-Gordon and Wallace; Collectors like Colonels Boulton and Crawford. A Port Engineer like Price; A Port Officer like Captain Parker; and a merchant like McHinch. These are the men you have to thank for raising Karachi to the standard of a first-class port and one of the best in Asia. You have only, I say, to think of what the port was ten years ago and turn to it now to realize what has been done. And the policy of "all pull together" which lead to the successes we rejoice in is the policy of to-day, and we are strong in the men we have. With Mr. James as our Commissioner, Colonel Crawford as Chairman of our Port Trust, Colonel Boughey, Director of our Railway, and Mr. Morris, our Port Engineer—I warrant that the progress of the next five years will outstrip that of the past ten!

"We are told in connection with our harbour and railway projects that Karachi is too ambitious. It is a glorious thing for a city to be ambitious, for it inspires its citizens with enterprise. Where there is ambition there is always self-reliance, and behind self-reliance there is grit. We have ample evidence of this in our institutions and in the determination with which we prosecute our aims. The creation of our Port Trust, was the first step taken to teach us in a practical way to stand alone. That step was taken ten years ago, and the success that has attended the Trust speaks volumes for Karachi. A very great deal of the success is due to the bold, liberal commercial policy that has been so consistently pursued by the Trust, and which has created facilities for the handing of produce that have in turn created traffic. It would have been bold prophecy, and one over which our Simla Fathers would have shaken their wise heads, to have predicted at the time the Port Trust was

arrived in a very small and unpleasantly lively little steamer of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., called the Karachi. Outside the port we saw a fine full-rigged ship, which had been there for eight days vainly endeavouring to get into the harbour, but she was afraid of bumping on the bar owing to the swell, and eventually she had to go to Bombay to be partly unloaded there. Now the bar with its tortuous channel in the shape of an S across it is a thing of the past, and the ship could now come in under full sail. There was no breakwater then, that great work which Karachi owes to Mr. Price, and which prevents the shingle being swept down the coast and filling up the harbour mouth. Arrived at Karachi, there was not a single pier or jetty, whereas now you have eight or nine, and I am glad to learn that even these are found insufficient, and preparations for extending them are being made. Driving along to Camp, well I remember, having just left the green forests of the Deccan, the sinking at heart with which I looked upon the bare salt plain, the only green thing being a few ragged hedges of milk-bush; and now, thanks to Mr. Strachan's excellent water supply, you see shrubberies along the roads, and gardens and lawns. The railway then went no further than Kotri. And outside Karachi the same signs of improvement and prosperity are everywhere apparent. I will just give you a few figures illustrative of the progress of 20 years. The population of Karachi has increased from 56,000 to 104,000, of Sind itself from 2 millions to nearly 3 millions. The land revenue has grown from 38 to 77 lakhs. The imports which used to be 1¾ crores are now 6¼ crores. The exports have grown from 3¼ crores to 12¼ crores. Piece-goods have risen from [illegible] to 58 crores, metals from 6 lakhs to 31 lakhs, and sugar, which I mention as one of the few luxuries of the native population, and the consumption of which is an index to their prosperity, from 10 to 59 lakhs. The exports of wheat have grown 6¼ lakhs to 3 crores, and this year I believe they will be greater even than that. And you have obtained what I am sure, is only the commencement of your future direct line of Delhi. Now all this, gentlemen, means good government. Government can I admit do very little in itself, but still it can, when first organising a country, do much to make prosperity and healthy trade possible. And therefore I submit that you do owe a great deal to the Government of Bombay. There was at one time an idea in the minds of some, that Sind might be better off if attached to the Punjab. But could that Government have done more for you than the Government of Bombay? Look as Mr. Currie said, at the men it has sent you in bye-gone days. Frere, Sir William Mereweather, Mr. Erskine and Sir Charles Pritchard, in whose footsteps I at a great distance and however unworthily shall endeavour to follow. Look at the generous way they have treated you, in handing over the Port to your Trust, practically free of all encumbrance, though they had spent some 40 lakhs or more upon it. Consider that they have raised the annual expenditure on irrigation works to 9 lakhs of rupees merely for annual clearance, and have on an average invested 7 lakhs a year for the past 20 years in new canals, or improvements to old ones. Consider that out of their scanty provincial balances they have commenced the Umerkote Railway. I am not saying a word against the Punjab, but I affirm that they could not have treated you better, and I hardly think a Lieutenant-Governor would have had the same influence for the good with the Government of India as the long roll of eminent Governor's of Bombay. After all, what does it matter to you, gentlemen, under what rule you are, so long as it is a good one? You would not buy a bag of wheat cheaper whoever was the Governor, and I verily believe that if one put the question, several well-informed gentlemen here would be found who do not know for a fact whether Delhi is still in the North-West Provinces or in the Punjab. Good government can do much, but its province is limited. It's duties are to protect life and property, and so that the incidence of taxation is fair. The foundation of your wheat trade you owe to the wisdom of Lord Northbrook, who removed a small export duty on the staple. He argued that even payment, small as it was, was troublesome and rendered merchants disinclined to go into the business, and experience has shown the correctness of his anticipations. But Government can do nothing unless it has at its back an industrious people, led by able, enterprising and energetic gentlemen like yourselves, ready to take advantage of the field of commerce which the Government opens out to them. Trade is too vast and complex a matter for Government even to guide. Gentlemen, like yourselves, who send out your agents into the four corners of the province, buying produce on the spot, and enabling the grower to realise its full price, and stimulate by your example the people to exertions on their own account, are the real benefactors of the country. When I mentioned changes in Sind, I ought not to forget that one of the greatest transformations I notice is in your own Chamber of Commerce. When Lord Northbrook came to Sind, I was present at the time of his receiving an address from the Chamber. At that time there were but few European firms in Karachi, the fine old firm of Messrs. Nichol and Co. being at the head, and I think they were no members of the Chamber. At any rate the deputation to Lord Northbrook consisted solely of Mr. McHinch himself and I think three or four native gentlemen. Now when I look around this hall I cannot help contrasting that small gathering with the large and influential body which His Excellency Lord Harris will meet next November. Lord Harris is coming to Sind, to see with his own eyes and to hear from you and others the wants of Karachi and the province at large, and I know that the Chamber will accord him a right hearty welcome. (Applause.)

"Looking around this table to-night what a vast advance do I see in numbers and in wealth, eloquently testifying to the prosperity of the Port. Gentlemen, we Government officials feel the enormous advantage we possess in such a powerful and influential body as yours. We welcome its criticisms even should we not agree with them always. But speaking for my humble self, I shall always treat the recommendations of the Chamber with the respect to which they are so deservedly entitled in its projects for improvements of any kind it will always find me a hearty supporter, and I shall rely in turn upon them for kindly aid and advice in any projects which may be made for the good of Sind, whether railways, or canals or whatever it may be. I could wish that the Chamber would systematically press upon Government the encouragement of local and private enterprise, specially in the matter of railways. India is not yet quite prepared to do without the assistance of Government in the construction of railways, as foreign capital is still so timid. But the management of railways should be in the hands of companies, as Government have far too much to do with their own legitimate work, and it is scarcely fair that commercial projects like your Karachi-Delhi line should be handicapped by the natural feeling of Government Railway Managers to do the best for their own State lines. But more foreign capital ought also to be attracted for railway construction. Some time ago we enquired of the Railway Department what minimum passenger and goods traffic was required for a line of average cost in construction, to pay, and we find from thoroughly reliable statistics, that there is room for five Feeder Railways in Guzerat, some of which would pay with the existing traffic, carried on carts and camels, even supposing there was no development of traffic at all. But where is the money to come from? The Government of India have a limited sum, which they are spending chiefly in the Frontier and in Burma. With a very little assistance from them and from local bodies, in the shape of a guarantee, in silver, a company could be found to make them. You, gentlemen, have given practical expression to your views on this subject by the way in which you have striven for the direct Delhi line, and I only wish you could enforce your views outside Sind as well as in it. Gentleman, what a grand future Karachi has got before her. In the first place she has one of the only two ports in India. I say this advisedly, because 20 years ago an eminent Engineer was sent out by the Duke of Argyll to examine the coast of India for ports. He traversed the whole coast line from Calcutta ending at Karachi, and he told me here, that there were only two places in India that could be called ports in his meaning of the word, namely, Karachi and Bombay. Karachi is a day nearer England than Bombay. She has been made by nature the outlet for all the produce of Sind and North-Western India. Her port is easy of access and the management of her port is second to none. Bombay need not be jealous of us, for she too has half the Indian peninsula at her back. When we get the direct line to Delhi, as we are bound to do, it is only a question of time, what a splendid position Karachi will be in. I only hope you will keep pegging away for that line, and I for my part will be happy to do any little I can to help. And you also need a line on the left bank of the Indus to Rohri. We now look back with pride on the progress achieved by the generation that has passed away. Twenty years hence, when another Commissioner addresses your Chamber ought not our successors to look back with pleasure on even greater progress achieved in our time? At any rate, let us all work heartily together, whatever our work may be, whether Government officials or merchants or lawyers or engineers, each one striving to do his best, God helping him, for the port and people to which his lot is cast, and with whose interests we are so closely bound up. Let us only do that, and we may leave names, if not as renowned, at least as respected in Karachi, as those of McHinch and Mereweather, and Sir. Bartle Frere." (Great applause.)—*Sind Gazette.*

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Mr. E. B. Carroll, chairman, presided; and the others present were:—Colonel Merewether, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Viegas, and Messrs. K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, A. M. Dharamsi, and M. B. Barbhaya.

PURCHASE OF BULLOCKS FOR THE MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. Mulji M. Barbhaya proposed: "That subject to the approval of the Corporation sanction be given to the transfer of Rs. 630 to meet an increase in the price Rs. 120 to Rs. 135 per pair from over the budget estimates for the purchase of bullocks, for the Health Department; that sanction be given to the purchase (when convenient) from Messrs. Kursedji and Sons, Kirkee, of 22 pairs of bullocks at Rs. 150 per pair, at a total cost of Rs. 3,300; that under the terms of Section 72 (3) of the Municipal Act the Standing Committee dispense with the invitation for tenders which would otherwise be necessary as Messrs. Kursedji and Sons have for many years past supplied the Municipality with bullocks."

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the motion.

Dr. Viegas hereupon said he considered it a most objectionable practice that one firm should have the monopoly of supplying bullocks to the Municipality. He certainly was in favour of inviting tenders.

The Acting Commissioner (Dr. Weir) explained that Messrs. Kursedji and Sons were the only firm who would deliver bullocks to them in Bombay. If they asked for tenders, a considerable time was bound to elapse before they could get and consider them, and much longer before bullocks could be obtained, which would result in the bullocks they at present had being over-worked. Besides, they had had experience before of advertising for tenders and it had proved a failure.

Mr. K. M. Shroff asked if the Municipality could not start a bullock-farm for themselves as Government did for the breeding of horses.

On a vote being taken the motion was carried.

THE DANGEROUS SALE OF FIRE-WORKS.

On the return of fires for the week being submitted, Mr. K. N. Kabraji referred to the large number of shops which had licenses for the sale of fire-works. In Bhuleshwar and all round that district in the native town, in the most thickly-populated parts of the native town where the houses were most densely packed, nearly every alternate shop sold fire-works: this was in his opinion most dangerous. He did not wish to check the liberty of the people, but he thought the sale of fire-works should be restricted. He would like at next meeting to have a return of the fire-work licences issued so that some check might be put upon the sale of fire-works. He would, therefore, propose "that the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish a return of the additional licences issued during the month previous to the Dewali for the sale of fire-works for the present year as compared with the number issued last year."

The Acting Commissioner remarked that it was very difficult to restrict the sale of fire-works without causing dissatisfaction, which would be expressed in petitions to the Standing Committee, and also without restricting the Municipal Revenue. If the Standing Committee did restrict the sale of fire-works they must be prepared for petitions against it, as the great mass of the Hindu population were very fond of using fire-works.

Dr. Cowasjee thought the suggestion of Mr. Kabraji was a very good one. If there were so many shops selling fire-works where there were houses worth lakhs and lakhs of rupees, he considered it was most dangerous. He thought the shops selling fire-works should be restricted to a certain number, and that they should be so situated as not to endanger the surrounding buildings. That he thought was a very wise and necessary precaution, and he would second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

PETITION AGAINST THE PROPOSED MARKET AT COLABA.

A petition was submitted from merchants and work-people connected with the Cotton Green at Colaba, objecting to the erection of a market at Thomas Street, by requesting that the market be built on the site of the old fish market. The petition stated that most of the people connected with the Cotton Green were Hindus, who if meat and fish were allowed to be sold in the vicinity of the Green, would not be able to approach their business. Besides having a market in the place selected would inevitably cause a deal of nuisance, such as the smell from the refuse that must accumulate and get strewn about.

The petition was handed over to the Commissioner for the favour of his remarks.

This was all the business of importance.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS PROMOTION.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—It is understood that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has recently caused to be issued a Circular Memorandum to the effect, that the measures by which the officers of the Indian Staff Corps are now seeking to obtain fairer rates of promotion are "opposed to military tradition." That is an expression that sounds rather well and means nothing. The present occasion is not one for sentimental catch-phrases. What the officers of the Indian Staff Corps want from the Government of India and from H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is an assurance that their grievance will be redressed. Failing that they must persevere in the course of action that they have rightly adopted. There is nothing irregular in the action adopted (though it may be a deviation from the ordinary routine of military tradition); had it been so, no doubt His Excellency would have said so. After, however, what Lord Northbrook said in the House of Lords a few months ago *re* Colonel Jackson, *viz.*, that "every officer had a right to petition the Houses of Parliament on any subject in which he considered himself aggrieved, and that the House was bound to give such a petition a fair and patient hearing." After that it is not likely that any authority will maintain that the Officers of the Indian Staff Corps have not a perfect right to petition the House of Parliament about their grievance. It is understood that many officers have in ignorance believed that to petition the House is irregular, and have in consequence withheld their memorials. It is known too, that some Commanding Officers have exerted official pressure to prevent their juniors memorialising. This is in marked contrast to the action taken by other Commanding Officers. In one or two stations, the whole of the Officers of the Indian Staff Corps in the garrison met on purpose to discuss the promotion question, and with the sanction of the C. Os. all the junior officers decided to send in memorials.

No doubt the official pressure now brought to bear by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, will tend to prevent more memorials being sent in. In so doing, it rather helps the cause than otherwise. Some 600 to 700 or more memorials have already come in. When the case comes before the House it will of course be explained that many more memorials would have come in had not official pressure been exercised to prevent it.

Of course if officers still decide to send in memorials, there is no reason, on the score of irregularity, why they should not do so. But as a matter of fact, the case has now passed beyond the phase of memorialising. The Home Press is taking it up prominently, and that portion of the British public that is connected with India knows what is going on. The India and the War Offices and a large proportion of the Members of the two Houses have also been made *au fait* with the subject. What has been successfully begun in India, has now to be carried to its end at home. Even the military correspondent of the *Pioneer* has at last come round and admitted, that the Staff Corps have a good case and are likely to succeed. The Editor at Allahabad has indeed tried in two columns of captious criticism to neutralise the good effect produced by his "Army News" writer—but we can safely leave his baseless assertions and feeble arguments to be valued at their proper worth by the public and by the Staff Corps. The *Pioneer* must consider that it has earned the grateful regard of the latter in *perpetuo*.

On the 29th September the last will of Frau Marie Wilt was published by a Graz lawyer, and now, says a Vienna correspondent, forms the general topic of conversation in that city. In the will, which was found among her effects and opened two days after her death, she disposes of her fortune of about 40,000*l.* in various ways, leaving a number of large bequests to charitable institutions, and ten thousand pounds to her daughter. Even in this will, however, she complained of her family's treatment of her. In the will published yesterday, and dated a few weeks ago, she disinherits her daughter and son-in-law and bequeaths what is left of her property to her only grandchild, cancelling all the previous bequests. She records a payment of over forty thousand pounds to an insurance company, which engaged to pay her a yearly revenue of three thousand pounds until her death. The will states that she had been forced into a private asylum, and had preferred doing away with her money, so as to put an end to the intrigues practised in the hopes of getting possession of it. The insurance company has not paid a single instalment, none having fallen due, and pockets the sum of forty thousand pounds.

THE CLAIM FOR THREE AND A HALF LAKHS.

THE cross-examination of plaintiff by Mr. Rudra, counsel for defendant, which was resumed on Tuesday week, occupied the whole sitting. After being duly sworn, Mr. Palmer stated as follows:—

I paid counsel in Knight's case from my own money received from the late Amir. I recognize this letter. It is evidently a draft of a letter from Sir John Gorst to the Attorney-General. It is in my handwriting; I either brought it out with me from England or sent it out to India.

(Mr. Forbes asked to see the letter as until now he knew nothing at all about it.)

This letter is in my handwriting and the initials look like Sir John Gorst's. I don't know how it is there is no date on it. I don't know if I was present when the letter was written. The letter was written ten years ago, and I don't know now why it bears no date. Exhibit 18 is genuine and Exhibit 136 is evidently the letter I refer to in it, and therefore the date of 136 must have been about the same time. I sent this letter for the information of Mr. Shapurjee. I can't remember if it was forwarded to the Attorney-General. I can't say whether I got Shapurjee's consent to it. I evidently did not intend to wait for Shapurjee's consent. I have said in letter 136 "I have consulted my clients on the subject, and am empowered to make the following proposals." I was his client and might have been my solicitors and myself I empowered him. I was instructed by Mr. Shapurjee to send the letter to him for his information. The word client also referred to the Amir whom we represented. I did not think it was necessary to consult the Amir on the subject, or I would have done so. My counsel undertakes in this letter to bring a civil action against Knight. This action was never brought. I cannot remember if I stipulated for terms for the civil action. I really can't explain how I remember incidents of a later date. I don't know if any terms for carrying on a civil suit were ever made. It was a *bona fide* proposal to institute a civil action. No action was taken. This letter, 136 and 18, contain all that I can remember at present as regards any efforts being made to bring a civil suit. These are the shorthand notes taken of the proceedings before the Attorney-General to which I refer in Exhibit 18. They were sent out by me. I can't say whether there were any other proceedings before the Attorney-General than these. I wrote out to India what Mr. Gorst told me. I can't remember if I sent out a copy of the file. I sent all the proceedings of the Attorney-General which reached me. I am not aware of any that did not reach me. I can't remember if any thing took place after this except the filing of the *Nolle Prosequi*. The suggestion of the Attorney General of an apology by Knight was long after the date of this letter No. 126. I was not present when the *Nolle Prosequi* was taken. I had no shorthand notes taken, they were not required. The Attorney-General said to Mr. Gorst he would enter a *Nolle Prosequi*. I wrote to Mr. Shapurjee just what Gorst said.

Were you then justified in sending a telegram in the words you have done in Exhibit 17?—I am justified in sending this telegram certainly, on the 31st May 1881. Nothing was said about an apology at first when the *Nolle Prosequi* would be entered; on the same day I saw Mr. Gorst and got him to obtain a promise from the Attorney-General that he would strongly urge making an apology. This the Attorney-General promised, and I telegraphed the contents of telegram No 17. Gorst returned to the Attorney-General to obtain the promise of an apology after he had said we would enter a *Nolle Prosequi*. I saw Gorst in the House of Commons. He saw the Attorney-General and came and told me the result of his interview. I do not know if that promise was fulfilled. I can't remember exactly as I left for India shortly after about 10th June. I can't remember if I took any steps to have the promise redeemed. I said my object in Knight's case was to find out the real author of the libel as I said in my letter of the November 1880, and to clear the Amir's character. It would be my object to ascertain this first and then to begin the prosecution. I did certainly file the criminal information after I ascertained the author of the libel, vide my letter of the 3rd December No. 1. I did not take out summons against the gentlemen mentioned in letter No. 1, but against Knight as he published the libels and the names of the others would appear at the trial as witnesses, it depends on circumstances whose witnesses they would be. I can't say under what circumstances, when the *Nolle Prosequi* would be entered nothing worse could be done. That is my opinion. It is based on facts and on my own authority. When I returned in July 1881 I saw Shapurjee. I can't remember if I asked for the statement of my dues. I left those matters in Holmes' hands. I certainly spoke to Shapurjee several times to arrive at a settlement as is proved by my letter to Shapurjee of the 19th August 1881. I refer in my letter of the 19th August to an arrangement. I mean by it Shapurjee's letter. I can't tell you how much I had received in Knight's case up to this date. Mr. Holmes can do that. I can't remember now what was personally due to me then. This letter of 25th September 1881 is one from me to Holmes. I returned to England some time in August 1881. Before my return neither the late Amir nor Shapurjee repudiated my claim. There was some discussion regarding a rupee or sterling arrangement, nothing more. The discussion amounted to nothing: it was a friendly one. The discussion was whether I was to be paid in sterling or rupees; they said I was to receive seven lakhs of rupees in lieu of £70,000, in the property case only. I don't remember whether it was to be Halli or Government rupees, but it certainly could not be Halli. If they were to be in lakhs they were to be Company's rupees. The Company's rupees refer to Knight's second case only; the Meade case. I can't remember what they said in Knight's first case. There is no reference to Knight's first case in that letter. This letter refers also to the property case. That letter was written by Shapurjee; he alone was responsible for what was written. It was not settled before I went home, the original arrangement remained so as far as I was concerned. I went to England without settling this dispute, because I thought it would be settled afterwards. The matter that took me home was very urgent, and I left the settlement for the future. I left the matter as it was, I left it to Holmes to settle the matter if he could, otherwise I should have returned to the matter myself on my return from England. Exhibit 110 was a letter from Shapurjee to Holmes, the offer therein contained was repudiated by my agent, Mr. Holmes, in his letter No. 75 of the same date. The agent in whose hands I left the matter did not settle the dispute according to my wishes. I can't remember unless I see my letters whether I made any effort when in England to have the matter settled. I can't remember whether I wrote any letters to Shapurjee from England demanding payment in sterling. They never definitely refused to pay in the manner I wished to be paid neither the Amir nor Shapurjee.

Then why did you write in your letter dated 26th September 1881 as follows:—"I now believe that the Amir wants to get all the service he can from me after which he will refuse payment as he did in Knights' case"?—I might have written this because Holmes might have told me or written to me that the Amir had refused payment. He must have written to me. I had no conversation with the Amir about this business.

At this stage the Court adjourned half an hour for tiffin, and on re-assembling, the cross-examination of the plaintiff was resumed.—I think I should have known it if an apology had been given. If an apology had been given at that time there would have been an end of the complaint in Knight's case. It was within the power of the Attorney General to suggest the apology, I can't swear that Mr. Holmes did write and tell me that the Amir had refused to pay in Knight's case as I required him, if he did I don't know where his letter went to, it certainly is not with me here. I here refer to Knight's first case. I was not aware that the Amir gave me any definite refusal while in India. The letter of the 26th September 1881 may have referred to the discussion in India to which I have already alluded. There was no definite refusal. Though I used the words I did not mean that the Amir had definitely refused payment. When I went to England I may have been given 25,000 rupees in Knight's second case. I asked for 3,000 rupees for my immediate expenses, to pay my passage home and other things. This memo of account, Exhibit No. 118, is in Mr. Holmes handwriting on the 22nd August there is an entry of 25,000 rupees as paid to me by the Amir, I can't say whether I got it or Mr. Holmes. I can't say whether I got it or not; it might have been part of the 25,000 rupees. I don't see the 3,000 rupees entered there and therefore I say it might have been part of the 25,000 rupees. That is the very sum that was offered by Mr. Shapurjee by his Exhibit. There was no meeting at Shahabad in connection with Knight's case as stated by Colonel Dobbs, as I was in England at the time.

In your draft plaint, para 6, you stated that the late Amir had promised to give you £10,000 in Knight's first case and in your draft proposal, Exhibit 109, you also ask £10,000, but in statement of account No. 120 your agent showed it at lakh of rupees, indicating 56,650 rupees as received and 43,350 as balance. If the late Amir had as a fact agreed to give you the £10,000 that you had asked how did your agent fix your remuneration at a lakh?—I cannot answer this, that is a question that must be put to my Agent. I can't remember whether I authorised my Agent to send in such account.

In your letter dated 17th May 1883 to the address of the present Amir you write as follows:—"Statements of this claim have been frequently at your request furnished you and there is now no question of accounts."

Is that statement true or false?

A. It is true that accounts were frequently furnished but they were incorrect. Exhibit 120 was certainly sent in.

Certainly all the accounts to the present Amir were incorrect till he asked for proofs. I do not think I submitted any accounts to the Amir after he asked for proofs. The present Amir did not receive any correct accounts before I filed this suit, because he denied all liability, and said he owed me nothing. It was not until the 19th August 1890 that he denied all liability. Before that date he did not see a correct account. I had the letter sent me addressed from Mr. D'Costa to Mr. Furdoonjee. The account No. 118 is in Mr. Holmes handwriting, but I can't say whether it was submitted to the late Amir and whether it is correct or not. The same answer applies to Exhibit 18 A. I can't say whether they are correct or not, because the accounts were kept by Mr Holmes. Until the Amir asked me for proofs I never enquired as to the correctness of these accounts. In his letter of the 15th July 1890 Mr. D'Costa asked me on behalf of the Amir for the first time for proofs. From 1879 to 1890 I took no notice of accounts as kept by my Agent. I never examined his books. I never suspected that they were improperly kept. I first suspected the accounts were not correct when proofs of payment in sterling instead of in rupees was first asked. I then discovered they were not correct. I discovered this through Colonel Dobbs' letter. These letters were kept in one of my tin cases here. Letters that I have not read or referred to since I received them, and had not thought of. I continued to act for the Amir because I thought matters would come right. I repeat in my No. 89 that the Amir has broken faith with me. I do the same in N. 94 and No. 95.

Here the Court asked counsel how much longer this cross-examination would last as it had already occupied four sittings. Mr. Rudra replied that he had not touched yet upon Knight's second case; what was known as Meade's case and could not therefore say how much longer it would take. General Campbell said that Mr. Rudra had promised that if they sat daily the case could be finished in two or three days, whilst now he stated that he could not tell how much longer it would last. That being so, the Commission would appoint two days in the week in which it would sit as both himself and the Chief Justice had other urgent busines to attend to. The case was then adjourned to Tuesday.—*Deccan Standard.*

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[From the Home papers.]

WHILE Chili has been in the throes of civil war Peru has been giving serious attention to the development of her resources. The importance of opening up means of communication between places like Huanuco and Ayacuho and a navigable tributary of the Amazon, with a view to promoting immigration and the development of the mining and other products of the departments is being urged, and we learn from Lima that bills for the construction of roads in the direction indicated have been brought before the Peruvian Congress.

A correspondent writes that the prospects of the silk lace trade during the coming season are considered unsatisfactory. The demand for tulles and flouncings earlier in the year does not appear to have benefited manufacturers permanently. The prices accepted were, in fact, extremely low, and there was little profit. Production in some departments is maintained at a high level, but the rate obtainable per rack according to the statements of Calais travellers, who have the command of the English markets as far as silk laces are concerned, is not remunerative. This is said to be due to the demands of the employes, whose position has been strengthened considerably by the influx of Nottingham workmen into France. Home makes of imitation Brussels curtains with single borders sell fairly well in the United States, the favourite widths being 60 inches and the lengths 3 to 3½ yards. The home trade demand for double borders is much larger in proportion than that from the American market, and whites are also increasing in popularity here at the expense of ecrus.

It appears that a movement is on foot for reducing the wages of the operatives in the Fall River cotton mills, the employers having turned their attention to this method of lowering cost in consequence of the depressed condition of the market. The real cause of embarrassment, however, is said to be a supply of print cloths much in excess of the demand, and consequent low prices for good; and it is suggested that the only way to relieve such a situation is to curtail production until the stocks on hand are in better proportion to the demand. The present situation in Fall River is viewed with a considerable degree of interest by manufacturers and employes, both in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Considerable new building in the cotton industry is reported, no less than seven new mills being in course of erection. Throughout the East and South new factories are going up. The cotton mills running on white goods continue to be well employed. Not many new woollen mills are being built, but a number of additions to existing plants are under way, and several factories that had been shut down have resumed work.

Referring to the recent activity in the American stock market, Mr. Henry Clews observes, in his weekly financial circular, dated New York, September 19, that the "bears" are not alone in the opinion that the advance in prices during the last few weeks should almost suffice for the time being. Among the ranks of the "bulls" there are two classes who incline to the same view; first, the Conservatives, who think that present prices are well up to the present intrinsic value of stocks, and doubt the expediency of forcing up values to a point at which the investment demand would be checked, and at which foreign holders, under the pressure of an American drain of gold, might sell out upon New York; and a second class are those who have unloaded large lines of "long" stock, and are actuated by the purely speculative purpose of being able to buy in again at a lower range of prices. The former of these two classes is simply quiescent; the latter have been using their influence, directly and indirectly, to depress prices. For the rest, the market may be said to consist of the sanguine and demonstrative class of "bulls," who are always optimistic, over-estimating favourable factors and under-estimating unfavourable ones, and who act upon prospects rather than existing facts. When there is a large outside interest in the market—which is the case at present—this class of operators prove an important element, for they all act in the same direction so long as they are able to maintain their margins, and it is therefore difficult to break the forces of their support. At present the force of the market are divided into these unqualified "bulls" on the one side and the qualified "bulls" and the professional "bears" on the other. The result of such a contest, under present conditions cannot be much other than a succession of slight fluctuations, with little gain for either the one party or the other.

But in attempting to forecast the result of the contest between these opposing forces as regards American securities, allowance must be made for the fact that the extreme "bulls" look forward to a more active and prosperous condition of business and enterprise than has yet been developed. "We are," continues Mr. Clews, "in the midst of a progressive improvement, and each day brings some new stimulus to the buoyancy of the prevailing 'boom.' Within the past week, for instance, we have had a Government crop report of unexpectedly high averages of the condition of the unharvested cereals, large increases in the earnings of the railroads, the beginnings of imports of gold from the continent of Europe, and a bank statement favourable to ease in money; and in the meantime there are no unfavourable circumstances appearing, while the market was wholly unaffected by the Mitylene incident. In this sense it may be said that much of the 'bulling' comes from the course of events, and in any case it cannot be denied that such a favouring drift of occurrences strongly reinforces the sanguine 'bull' party, while it induces caution on the other side of the market. This tendency might be less important if there were the caution usual at this season of the year about the course of the money market; but the reflux of gold from Europe having already set in, the money prospects are an element of encouragement rather than discouragement. Perhaps the sole factor that can be regarded as seriously suggestive of distrust is the grave condition of European politics arising from Russia's coercion of Turkey in relation to the passage of the Dardanelles. That may prove to be a very grave question for the great Powers; but to the United States it could only bring important advantages in an increased demand for our investments and, in the event of war, for our food products. Nor is the negotiation of Russia's loan in Paris calculated to appreciably affect American investments in Europe, as the loan will have to be taken almost exclusively by French citizens, who hold but few of our securities."

Some interesting statistics of the stocks of pig iron in the United States at the beginning of September have been published by the *Iron Age* of New York. It appears that the quantity of iron in the yards of the coke and anthracite blast furnaces increased during August, while the charcoal-furnance producers reduced their stocks considerably. Thus 48 of the charcoal furnaces, of which 9 were idle on September 1, the combined output capacity being 11,523 tons per week, showed stocks amounting to 152,774 tons, as against 50 furnaces with stocks amounting to 163,631 tons at the beginning of August. The stocks at 53 anthracite furnances, of which 11 were out of blast, the total producing capacity being 18,095 tons per week, amounted at the beginning of September to 149,227 tons, compared with 41 furnaces and 93,694 tons on August 1. The increase is said to have occurred mainly at the works of the larger producers, who are understood to be stocking iron rapidly. As regards the coke furnaces, on September 1, 109 active and 14 idle furnaces, having a weekly capacity of 102,133 tons, carried 193,828 tons, against 154,128 tons and 102 furnaces on August 1. The Southern States contribute largely to the available supply of iron, Alabama reporting the greater amount.

The wool clip of the coming season in Argentina is expected to exceed last year's considerably, being estimated at 290,000,000lb. to 300,000,000lb. It will be seen from the following table, showing the actual yield in each of the past ten years, and the average for the whole period, that the estimate for this year is superior to any clip on record, except that of 1889:—

Year.	lb.	Year.	lb.
1881	231,000,000	1886	290,000,000
1882	244,000,000	1887	240,000,000
1883	261,000,000	1888	293,000,000
1884	254,000,000	1889	312,000,000
1885	282,000, 00	1890	260,000,000

Average, 266,000,000.

The noteworthy fact is, however, that the Argentine wool production does not seem to make such marked progress as might be expected, last year's clip being only about the same as that for 1883, a fact which the Buenos Ayres *Standard* alludes to as "deplorable," considering that wool is the most valuable product of the Republic. The annual value of the Argentine wool exports is estimated at about £7,000,000 sterling.

A decided improvement has recently taken place in the wholesale boot and shoe trade. The demand, for lower qualities especially, has become much more active, and, in most of the manufacturing districts, where short time has been more or less prevalent for some time past, the workpeople are now fully employed. In Northampton, however, where the better kinds of goods are largely produced, the state of trade is not yet all that could be desired. In East London there appears to be some scarcity of labour, and manufacturers find difficulty in executing orders promptly. The stocks of boots and shoes, especially suitable for summer use, left in the hands of the wholesale houses and of retailers alike are reported to be comparatively light, the brightor weather of the last few weeks having stimulated the demand and encouraged distributors to give out orders freely for heavier goods. The fact that the demand is largely for low-price descriptions does not seem to be due to want of means on the part of buyers, but to a prevailing disposition to purchase cheaply, consumers preferring, apparently, to wear boots and shoes which cost little even though they be less durable than those sold at higher prices.

The Chief Commissioner for the Australian Irrigation Colonies calls our attention to the probability of large shipments of fruits to this country from Australia in the early future. The practicability has been recently demonstrated by the great quantities of excellent Tasmanian apples with which our markets have this year been supplied, and is now further illustrated by the arrival of a small consignment of raisins from the Australian Irrigation colonies, on the river Murray, the first fruits received from these settlements. A quantity of rasins are now on view at the London offices of the Australian Irrigation Colonies, 35, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. They are entirely sun-dried—the clear dry atmosphere where the settlements are situated enabling the drying of all discriptions of fruit to be carried out in the most perfect manner. They have been pronounced of excellent quality, both in flavour and appearance, and are put up in 2lb., 6lb., and 12lb., boxes. The above consignment will, in due course, be followed by others of oranges, lemons, currants, apricots, peaches, figs, &c., together with wine olive oil, and other products. The total area of land constituting the Australian Irrigation Colonies, of which some 25,000 acres at each of the two settlements (Mildura and Renmark) are now being dealt with, will fall but little short of half a million acres; and although the colonial demand may absorb the entire production for some years—there being at present a large importation of these fruits, &c., into Australia—an extended trade with the mother country will be early cultivated (more especially with reference to wine, olive oil, &c.) in view of the enormous future production which is confidently anticipated.

Reporting on the prospects of the Canadian apple trade, the Montreal Trade Bulletin observes that, judging from advices recently received from the apple districts of Ontario, it would seem that the prospects of a good crop of winter apples are likely to be realised. A large dealer and exporter has stated that he fully expects that there will be two barrels this year for every one last year. It is also stated that growers in the West have refused $1 per bbl. on the trees for the product of their orchards, although it is a question if the bid would be repeated. Exporters say that they are afraid to contract at such a high figure, the ideas of some of them being from 50c. to 75c. per bbl. on the trees. There is, however, a general indisposition on the part of buyers to contract early, and it will no doubt be some time before actual values are established. The quality of the crop is highly spoken of in most sections, the fruit being large and comparatively free from spots. It is now certain that Canada will have a much larger surplus for export than she had last year.

Commenting on the annual report of the Queensland Department of Mines for 1890, the *Brisbane Courier* observes that there is a grave deficiency of 128,516oz. in the gold product of the year, but of the 99,443oz. are chargeable to one mine, and the total yield, 610,587oz. has been surpassed but once in the statistical records of the Colony, and is still sufficient to retain Queensland at the head of the gold-producing Australasian colonies. These are two consolatory circumstances which tend largely to mitigate any depression arising from this cause, while the outlook for the future was never brighter. Some of the cheerful anticipations set forth in 1890 have been realised already, and the developments at Charters Towers and Croydon in the deep ground promise onward progress in every particular of payable permanency.

THOUGH there are few occupations nowadays which are not open to either sex, says a correspondent, yet a correspondent thinks the particular trade of a chimney-sweep has been almost entirely confined to the male portion of humanity. Perhaps, he writes, many people would say quite entirely, but that there has been one woman sweep I can truthfully vouch for, and a very good sweep she was too. It was during her husband's last illness (he was a sweep by trade) that the idea of using his brushes, and so trying to meet the expenses which his long illness brought upon them, first occurred to her; and her husband's old customers kindly promised to continue their patronage to her. By the time her husband died she had got her hand in, as she herself expressed it, and she decided to continue the business on her own account.

MR. E. EVERETT HALE draws attention to the curious diversity of the views taken in England and America of the practice of playing cards for money. Even in one part of the United States the general verdict and opinion is altogether at variance from those of other parts. Whist, as Mr. Hale observes, is rarely if ever played in England without some stake—if it were only a postage stamp. Mrs. and Miss Bates, the Vicar's widow and daughter in Miss Austin's "Emma," played for sixpenny stakes, and evidently did not imagine that it was unladylike. In America, on the contrary, till very lately, whist was never played for stakes of any kind; and even now the introduction of stakes at the whist table is regarded as an imported English custom. On the other hand, as Mr. Hale says, no nation has bet on cards with more vigour and decision, or to larger amounts, than the American. The remark might at one period have been extended to lotteries. Harvard College has more than once been permitted to raise money by this means. The continental Congress also raised money by lottery, and Washington took tickets. In these days lotteries in New York and Philadelphia may be indicted, and a special decision of the New York Court has placed Art Unions in this category. Louisiana alone now tolerates lotteries.

PALL MALL PERSONALIA.

Prince Bismarck is flourishing, notwithstanding all the rumours to the contrary, and his exile sits lightly upon him, as will be seen by the following notes from a letter of a visitor who has just returned from a visit to Bismarck at Varzin:—"The Prince's health leaves nothing to be desired. On the day of my arrival he was two hours in the saddle. Next morning he invited me to a long walk through the park. During the afternoon we inspected part of his estate, the drive taking up four hours."

"But still more astonishing than his physical is his mental activity," continues the same correspondent, "and, though Prince Bismark says playfully that his interest in politics has devoured all other interests, as the large trout in his ponds devour the smaller, I noticed that in all our country rides and drives he took the keenest interest in agricultural matters, and gave minute orders concerning the crops and woods on his estate. It was amusing to see him thus while the papers were full of his 'serious indisposition.'"

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte has been ordered abroad by his physicians, and will soon leave London to spend the winter and spring in Italy. The operation for cataract that he underwent three months ago at the hands of Mr. Critchett was successful, but he is not yet able to use his eyes freely,

SPORTING NOTES.

THE two important events of the week ending September 25, writes the *World* sporting correspondent, were the defeats of Victorious and Orme in their respective races. I cannot recall any event this season so disastrous to backers as was the former. There had been an eager rush on Unicorn when the weights appeared; and directly it was known that Mr. Brodrick-Cloete's horse would not do there was an equally eager rush to get on Victorious—the Bechampton 'dead certainty.' All the prophets went for him, and everybody backed him and talked about him, until we were weary of his name. Many of us tried to believe in Amphion, until the rain and the heavy ground quenched our faith, and there was nothing for it but to stand aside and see Victorious win. Neither owner nor trainer had any belief in Unicorn; and when we saw Reverend go shot on his way to post, even that outside hope faded away. And yet we know little about Victorious but what we were told. Of course we had seen his good form in the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire; but that was a year ago, and though, of course, Darling had tried him there was an uncertainty as to what the actual trial was. The defeat of Prince of Tyre—said to be one of his tried horses—in the first race of the afternoon failed, however, to shake the position of Victorious, who cantered to the post a certainty at 7 to 4.

And a certainty it looked as they came out of the dip, and odds were freely offered on Mr. Daly's horse. Rusticus was leading, but 'the favourite could go up to him at any moment.' Alas! that was just what the favourite could not do; and when Rusticus was seen, instead of compounding (which he ought to have done), to be running on, and that Platt was hard upon Victorious, consternation set in, which even Blake letting his horse cross in front of the favourite failed to allay. Rusticus won very easily, I think, and though excuses were made for Mr. Daly's horse, on the ground that Platt was unable to do him full justice, I could not see any warrant for the assumption. The desire to back Victorious for the Cesarewitch after the race was perfectly inexplicable to me, and is so still.

A well-known writer taking an opposite view to mine, claims in support of that view that there were very speedy horses among those beaten off, and he mentions Rèvèrend and Le Nord as being out of the race in three-quarters of a mile. True; but then Rèvèrend could not gallop, and Le Nord would not, so I cannot deduce anything in favour of Victorious from their positions. Those who saw Rèvérend in the paddock and on his way to the post, also saw that he was not the horse he was on the Leger day, and Le Nord never took hold of his bit at any part of the race. In my opinion, Victorious was beaten fair and square and how he is to win the Cesarewitch I cannot for the life of me see. Possibly it is my misfortune—but so it is.

Orme was set a hard task at Manchester, for he apparently did not get the best of the start, and had to make up some ground; and yet he exhibited great gameness, and made a fine race of it with Signorina. I know the money swamps every other consideration, but still I think genuine sportsmen must have been glad to see Signorina win. I don't mean the gamblers, to whom the horse is a mere machine, but the men who love a good horse and grieve over his failure. There were many such who regretted Signorina's loss of form last year, and who will be eager to grasp her owner's hand at Newmarket this week, and congratulate him on its return. I trust she will keep it, and then Memoir on the Cambridgeshire day will have to look to her laurels.

Chevalier Ginistrelli, who was present at Manchester on Saturday September 26th to see Signorina win the Lancashire Plate, looks upon his mare with an affection similar to that shown by the Arab for his steed. He sent a man down specially to Manchester to select a box for her, and during her stay at New Barns he carried the water to her stable with his own hands, and personally superintended her being "done up" each evening. His orders to Webb, before the latter mounted Signorina on Saturday, were: "I think she will win easily, but if you have to call upon her only hit her once, whether she wins or loses." This affection for a horse that has brought him distinction on the racecourse contrasts strangely with the course pursued by some of our English owners, who seem to estimate their horses by their commercial value. Although a foreigner, Chevalier Ginistrelli has endeared himself to the Newmarket people: and the victory of Signorina on Saturday was in every sense of the word a popular one.

The cricket match between Lord Hawke's team and the Eleven of Philadelphia was concluded on Monday, 28th ultimo. The Englishmen had made 259 in their first innings against 248 scored by the Americans. In their second innings Mr. H. T. Hewett made 49, Lord Hawke 28, Mr. Hornsby 22, Mr. C. W. Wright 15, and Lord Throwley 13—the total score being 171. The home team had thus 183 runs to make in order to win the match, and they knocked up the runs for the loss of two wickets, thus securing the victory with eight wickets to spare. The English bowling was not strong, but the American batting was remarkably good—far better than was looked for—and the hitting of the Americans, who were playing rather against time, was very clean and determined. Altogether the Philadelphia team was a powerful one. Seven of them were members of the well-known German town Club—namely, Messrs. Patterson, Boulen, R. Brown, H. Brown, Brewster, Ralston, and Brockie—while the four remaining men were drawn from the Merion and Belmont Clubs. The Americans' scores were:—Mr. R. Brown, not out, 62; Mr. Crawford Coates, 46; Mr. Scott Belmont, 19; Mr. Patterson, not out, 43.

The 50 miles tandem tricycle record has just been reduced by 47sec. P. Scheltema-Beduin and Frank Wood were the riders of the double mount, and they succeeded in covering the distance without the help of pacemakers in 2h. 39min. 47sec. A. C. Edwards, the winner of the five miles championship of the Polytechnic Cycling Club, is one of the most improved riders of the year. Towards the end of last season it was another Polytechnic rider—H. Parsons—who made the world wonder at his record-breaking feats, but he has been quite out of it lately, and did not even compete at Paddington on Saturday. Edward is a slim, pale-faced young fellow of whom more will probably be heard next season. He has a tremendous spurt the value of which was seen in the fact that he rode the last quarter of a mile in 32 2-5sec.

Cyclists will be glad to hear that M. Holbein has recovered from his unfortunate accident in the 24 hours road race, and is out and about again on his safety. He meditates an attack upon a few of the long distance road records shortly. Accidents in road races are becoming far too common nowadays. In the 25 miles championship of the South Roads Club on Saturday nearly the whole of the competitors—11 in number—fell in a heap, with rather serious results to Evans, Lester, and Palmer. The race, which, of course, was stopped, will probably be decided in a week or two.

The English Rugby football team, who had been on a tour in South Africa, returned by the steamship Garth Castle, which arrived at Plymouth on Monday morning Sept. 23. All the members of the team arrived except Mr. Pascoe, who remained behind at the Cape. The team left England on June 20, and they have had a most successful tour in the colonies. They played nineteen matches, all of which they won, and scored 224 points, while the colonists only succeeded in scoring one, which was scored at the first match played. The matches were witnessed by over 75,000 persons.

Commop's racing career is over, and he will go to the stud next season. This announcement is made in the *Sportsman*. That paper, commenting on the news, says:—All lovers of the turf would have been glad to see Isonomy's gallant son pursuing for another year or two his victorious career on the race-course; but his owner would have run no small risk in adopting such a policy with regard to him. The winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, and the St. Leger would gain very little extra fame by a few cup victories, whilst defeat would be almost disastrous to him for stud purposes. The colt has worthily established a reputation for himself, and nobody will blame Mr. Maple for determining to withdraw him from the race-course.

Saturday afternoon the 26th ultimo was fairly favourable for football in nearly all parts of England, and very large crowds gathered to witness many of the matches. The Scotch players were not so fortunate in the matter of weather, as at Glasgow and other towns a perfect hurricane of wind and rain prevailed. In the London district the attraction was the meeting of the Royal Arsenal and West Bromwich Albion representatives, and about 5,000 spectators assembled at Plumstead. These were rewarded by witnessing an exciting game, the 'Royalists" just making a draw of one goal each. Clapton received a visit from Beeston, a Nottingham club, and were defeated by four goals to two.

The French people wish to erect a statue to Terront, the winner of the Paris to Brest and back road race. It's a blessing there aren't many great cyclists in France. If the English cracks lived there one wouldn't get walking about for statues.

NOTICES.

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PRECAUTION & WARNING. ALWAYS ask for CADBURY'S Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase, see that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa may claims at once that it is not pure.

NOTICES.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.
GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

Rimmel's Perfumery
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water,
Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing, Invigorating.
EUGENE RIMMEL, LIMITED,
LONDON & PARIS.

CASCARADYNE The New Fruit.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.
THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.
Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.
Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad, Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate
PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.
The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.
T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.
All the above Sold all over India by the leading Chemists, or by
T. O. SANDELL, (*Sole Proprietor*),
WEST KENSINGTON, LONDON.

BOTOT TOOTH PASTE.
BOTOT BARK TOOTH POWDER.
SUPERIOR TOILET VINEGAR
THE SUBLIME FOR THE HAIR
Are sold at the Depot of the GENUINE
EAU DE BOTOT
The only dentifrice approved by the Academy of Medicine of PARIS.
PARIS, 17, RUE DE LA PAIX.
In all the best Houses of BOMBAY and 78B. ESPLANADE ROAD.
See each article bears the signature:

DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME
Crab-Apple Blossoms, Reg.
(Extra-Concentrated).

"It would not be possible to conceive of a more delicate and delightful perfume than the CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS, which is put up by the Crown Perfumery Co. of 177, New Bond Street. It has the aroma of Spring in it, and one could use it for a lifetime and never tire of it."—*New York Observer.*
Sold everywhere by all principal dealers in perfumery.
MADE ONLY BY THE
CROWN PERFUMERY Co.,
177, New Bond Street, London.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS.
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

PRECAUTION & WARNING. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S
THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.
Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.
Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.
Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.
☞CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitute.
DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES at 6s 6d. by all Medicine Vendors, throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co.

NOTICES.

"Vinolia."
The Choicest of Creams
FOR THE SKIN IN HEALTH & DISEASE.
FOR
ITCHING, INSECT BITES, SUNBURN, PRICKLY HEAT, ECZEMA, RASH, &c.
"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."—*The Baby.*
"An Emollient Cream for the Skin in Eczema, Rash, Eruptions, &c."—*Lancet.*
"We are able to testify to its value."—*Hospital Gazette.*
"For rough hands it is invaluable, and is as excellent in the nursery as it is for the toilet."—*Queen.*

VINOLIA	SOAP	contains unchangeable cream, instead of soda and potash, and is guaranteed pure. It does not dry the skin.
VINOLIA	SOAP	BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. "Of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."
VINOLIA	SOAP	THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. "An ideal Soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."
VINOLIA	SOAP	THE LANCET. "Odour delicate, an article of excellent quality."
VINOLIA	SOAP	THE QUEEN. "Excellent from its purity, lathers freely, and is very lasting."
VINOLIA	POWDER	A Soothing, Soluble, Silken, Rose Dusting Powder. For Toilet, Nursery, Tender Feet, Oily Skins, &c.
VINOLIA	POWDER	THE LADY'S PICTORIAL. "Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne by blocking up the pores of the skin."

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PULVERMACHER'S ORLD-FA EDGALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS DISEASES, have received Testimonials from three Physicians to Her Majesty the Queen, and the leading Physicians of nine London Hospitals, including over Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, LOSS OF MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.
SIR CHARLES LOCOCK, Physician to Her Majesty the Queen, says:—"PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."
For Full List & Particulars see New Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: Natural Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," post free from
Pulvermacher's Galvanic Establishment
194, Regent Street, London, W.
[ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.]

VIAL'S WINE
TRADE MARK.
TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.

WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.
Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.
J. VIAL, Chemist, 14, Rue Victor Hugo. Lyons, France
KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
TRY THEM. Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

TRADE MARK. G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS
Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions and a Diploma of Special Merit
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—
BIRMINGHAM.

GOLD & CO.'S
TRADE MARK

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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on 19 June, 2017

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA, FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic*; hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous. People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Direc- "tors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chloro- "dyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the *only* known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 933, recommends in the treatment of Colic Chlorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick, and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents and attack; or, failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,

"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okoum, *July 25th*, 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, Founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th*, 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST, OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"LE CAILLON, *May 25th*, 1873.

"DEAR SIR,

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying to the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

70, KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Re. 1/8; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 6, and Rs 10.

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government, authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

STANLEY CIGARS

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of

SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL
GARDEN-GROWN TOBACCOS.

These Tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no Cigars have ever been made that can equal the

"STANLEY CIGARS."

THEY ARE
THE FINEST IN INDIA.

The most delicious made,
A REAL LUXURY.

This is not an empty boast, as you will find by experience. Ask your Tobacconist for a box and you will be surprised to find that such good Cigars can be manufactured in India.

They are made in Two Sizes.

No. 1 per box of 100, Rs. 4 0
" 2 " " 100 " 3 8

Smoke no others.

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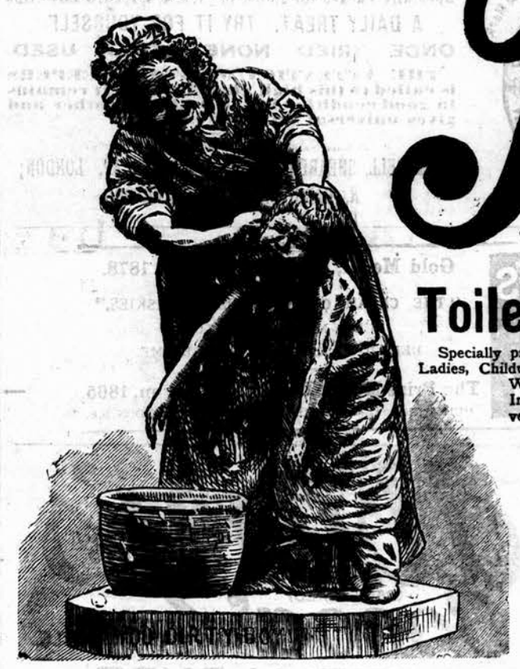
FROM THE MANUFACTURER,

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA
The Best and Purest COCOA

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.

London, Paris, Boston, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Santiago, Philadelphia, Edinburgh, &c.



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FOR
Toilet & Nursery

Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and

PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,

"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my ideal "of perfection;

its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

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Defies Competition.

Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.

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SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.

THE
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For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes.

Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per horse-power per minute.

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If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.

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ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS AND THE AGED
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

PASTA MACK

TRADE MARK.

For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving Preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*; and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor,
H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

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